

# ARMY



# NAVY

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REGULAR

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PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing headstones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 31 March, 1872, of which the following is an extract:

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved February 23, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto, and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under his act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,594; for the unknown, 105,494.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 82, WASHINGTON, August 5, 1873.

I. The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are hereby appointed in the Army of the United States, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 13, 1873:

Corps of Engineers.—1. Cadet William H. Bixby, to be second lieutenant, vice Griffith, honorably discharged. (Act July 15, 1870, Sec. 3); 2. Cadet Henry S. Taber, to be second lieutenant, vice Bass, promoted; 3. Cadet William T. Russell, to be second lieutenant, vice Marshall, promoted; 4. Cadet Thomas N. Bailey, to be second lieutenant, vice Willard, promoted.

First Cavalry.—15. Cadet George S. Hoyle, to be second lieutenant, vice Boutelle, promoted (Company B).

Second Cavalry.—28. Cadet Henry C. La Pointe, to be second lieutenant, vice Nye, resigned (Company M).

Third Cavalry.—19. Cadet Bainbridge Reynolds, to be second lieutenant, vice Paul, promoted (Company —).

Fourth Cavalry.—9. Cadet Joseph H. Dorst, to be second lieutenant, vice Tebbetts, resigned (Company H); 31. Cadet Augustus C. Tyler, to be second lieutenant, vice Shoemaker, promoted (Company G).

Fifth Cavalry.—18. Cadet Robert London, to be second lieutenant, vice Edgerton, resigned (Company I); 26. Cadet George O. Eaton, to be second lieutenant, vice Greely, promoted (Company A); 30. Cadet Hoel S. B. shop, to be second lieutenant, vice Dulaney, resigned (Company —).

Eighth Cavalry.—12. Cadet Ezra B. Fuller, to be second lieutenant, vice Pullman, promoted (Company K); 32. Cadet Charles M. O'Connor, to be second lieutenant, vice Sprole, promoted (Company M).

Tenth Cavalry.—40. Cadet Quincy O'M. Gillmore, to be second lieutenant, vice Pitcher, transferred to the Eighth Infantry (Company —).

Second Artillery.—20. Cadet George F. E. Harrison, to be second lieutenant, vice Bush, resigned (Company C).

Third Artillery.—21. Cadet John E. Myers, to be second lieutenant, vice Eaton, promoted (Company —).

Fourth Artillery.—5. Cadet John A. Lundeen, to be second lieutenant, vice Jones, promoted (Battery B); 6. Cadet Charles A. L. Totton, to be second lieutenant, vice Stewart, promoted (Company F); 7. Cadet Jacob E. Bloom, to be second lieutenant, vice Miller, promoted (Company H); 10. Cadet Albert S. Cummins, to be second lieutenant, vice Fitzsimmons, resigned (Company G); 11. Cadet Joseph Garrard, to be second lieutenant, vice Garretson, resigned (Company M); 13. Cadet Alexander B. Dyer, to be second lieutenant, vice Harris, promoted (Company K); 14. Cadet Joshua L. Knapp, to be second lieutenant, vice Chester, resigned (Company E); 17. Cadet George H. Paddock, to be second lieutenant, vice Howe, promoted (Company D).

Fifth Artillery.—8. Cadet William H. Coffin, to be second lieutenant, vice Campbell, resigned (Company —); 16. Cadet Edward T. Brown, to be second lieutenant, vice McClellan, promoted (Company —).

First Infantry.—36. Cadet Hugh T. Reed, to be second lieutenant, vice Duff, promoted (Company H).

Eighth Infantry.—35. Cadet William H. Carter, to be second lieutenant, vice Ernest, promoted (Company —).

Twelfth Infantry.—23. Cadet Frederick A. Smith, to be second lieutenant, vice Kraszynski, dismissed (Company G); 24. Cadet Elwin T. Howard, to be second lieutenant, vice Nesmith, promoted (Company —).

Thirteenth Infantry.—33. Cadet Samuel N. Holmes, to be second lieutenant, vice Graham, deceased (Company —).

Fifteenth Infantry.—23. Cadet George A. Cornish, to be second lieutenant, vice Rogers, transferred to the Eighth Cavalry (Company C); 29. Cadet Dillard H. Clark, to be second lieutenant, vice Stafford, promoted (Company H).

Nineteenth Infantry.—37. Cadet Cornelius Gardener, to be second lieutenant, vice Fortune, mustered out of service (Company F).

Twentieth Infantry.—41. Cadet Joseph F. Huston, to be second lieutenant, vice Turnock, resigned (Company B).

Twenty-first Infantry.—27. Cadet Daniel Cornman, to be second lieutenant, vice Ross, promoted (Company A); 38. Cadet Louis P. Brant, to be second lieutenant, vice Sherwood, promoted (Company E).

Twenty-second Infantry.—24. Cadet Edward W. Casey, to be second lieutenant, vice Ward, promoted (Company I).

Twenty-third Infantry.—25. Cadet Calvin D. Cowles, to be second lieutenant, vice Fisher, resigned (Company B).

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—39. Cadet Edgar S. Beacom, to be second lieutenant, vice Roe, transferred to the Third Infantry (Company —).

II. The General Regulations (paragraph 181) allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering the service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

III. The graduates will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commander be not known, their reports will be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

IV. The transportation allowance ("mileage") to which the graduates will be entitled in travelling from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journeys.

G. O. No. 83, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

The prohibition contained in the second paragraph of General Orders No. 57, of 1873, from this office, which paragraph directs the discharge of civilians employed upon the construction and repair of buildings which require to be paid from the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and that enlisted men so employed be relieved from such duty, is removed, it being the intention to continue it to the close of the last fiscal year only.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1873.

General Court-martial Orders No. 32.

First: Before a Military Convention which convened at Fort Klamath, Oregon, July 1, 1873, pursuant to Special field orders No. 1, dated June 30, 1873, headquarters Department of Columbia, in the field, Fort Klamath, Oregon, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry, is president, were arraigned and tried, Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives.

Charge 1—Murder in violation of the laws of war.

Specification first: In this that they, Indians called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was at the time and place hereinafter alleged engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States under the chief command of said Captain Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the said United States, namely, Eleazar Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by said truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, kill and murder said Brigadier-General Canby; all this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Specification second: In this, that they, Indians called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Captain Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Military Department of the Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazar Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens of the United States, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of the sacred character of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, wilfully, feloniously, and of their own malice aforethought, kill and murder said Eleazar Thomas, one of the Peace Commissioners aforesaid; all this at or near the Lava Beds so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Charge 2—Assault with intent to kill in violation of the laws of war.

Specification first: In this that they, Indians, called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Captain Jack, did, as representatives of the said Modoc band, meet, under a flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Columbia, and certain Peace Commissioners, on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazar Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which hostilities existing between the United States

and said band should cease, and did thereupon, in wanton violation of the sacred character of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, feloniously make an assault with deadly weapons upon the said A. B. Meacham, Commissioner, as aforesaid, with intent him, the said Meacham, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought, to kill and murder, and did inflict upon the body of the said Meacham divers severe and dangerous wounds. All this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

Specification second: In this, that they, Indians called and commonly known as Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, members of a certain band of Indians known as the Modocs, which band, including the prisoners above named, was, at the time and place hereinafter alleged, engaged in open and flagrant war with the United States, under the chief command of said Captain Jack, did, as representatives of said Modoc band, meet, under flag of truce and suspension of hostilities, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby, United States Army, and certain Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States, namely, Eleazar Thomas, A. B. Meacham, and L. S. Dyer, citizens, all representing the Government of the United States, for the agreed and professed purpose of discussing and arranging terms upon which the hostilities existing between the United States and said band should cease, and did then and there, in wanton violation of said flag of truce, and treacherously disregarding the obligations imposed by such truce under the laws of war, feloniously make an assault with deadly weapons upon the said Dyer, Commissioner, as aforesaid, with an intent him, said Dyer, then and there, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, to kill and murder; all this at or near the Lava Beds, so called, situated near Tule Lake, in the State of California, on or about the 11th day of April, 1873.

To which charges and specifications the accused, Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indians, captives, pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding—The Commission, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, as follows:

Charge First—Of the first specification, guilty; of the second specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty.

Charge Second—Of the first specification, guilty; of the second specification, guilty; of the charge, guilty.

Sentence—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence them, Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as the proper authorities shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Second—The proceedings, findings, and sentences of the Military Commission in the cases of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian captives, were approved by the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia and forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States.

The following are the orders of the President and of the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 23, 1873.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian prisoners, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in said cases be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the orders of the Secretary of War, on the third day of October, 1873.

U. S. GRANT, President.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 23, 1873.

The foregoing record of proceedings in the trial by Military Commission of Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barcho alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck alias Cok, Modoc Indian prisoners, having been transmitted to the President and laid before him for his orders thereon, and the President having, in the foregoing orders, approved of the sentences and directed that they be executed under the orders of the Secretary of War, the sentences will be duly executed under the direction of the General commanding the Department of the Columbia, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, on Friday, Oct. 3, 1873. WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1873.

[Circular.]

The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War is published for the information of those concerned:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 16, 1873.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

By virtue of the first section of an act of Congress approved June 14, 1866, entitled "An act to regulate and secure the safe-keeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States," the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., securities \$100,000 (there being no Treasurer nor Assistant Treasurer of the United States at that place), is hereby specially design-



for the reception, safe-keeping, and disbursement, according to law, of the public funds intrusted for disbursement to disbursing officers of the War Department.

WM. A. RICHARDSON,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1873.

[Circular.]

The standard height for recruits will until further orders be as follows: For artillery and infantry five feet four inches and upwards. For cavalry not less than five feet five inches and not more than five feet ten inches.

This will not be applicable to musicians or to recruits for colored regiments, the present regulations for enlisting whom will still remain in force.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending August 25, 1873.

[No orders for Tuesday, August 19; Friday, August 23; Monday, August 25.]

Wednesday, August 20.

**Discharged.**—Recruit William E. Quinn, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; Recruit James Riley, General Service U. S. Army; Private Isaiah H. Bowley, alias Charles H. Smith, Company H, Second Cavalry; Private Isaac M. Wiley, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry; Private James Burns, Company E, Second Artillery; Recruit John McClintock, General Mounted Service U. S. Army; On the recommendation of the regimental commander, Veterinary Surgeon Paul Nitschke, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on their being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, is granted the following named officers: Second Lieutenant Thomas N. Bailey, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant John A. Lundeen, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant William H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Dorst, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry.

A Board of Engineers to consist of Colonel James H. Simpson, Major Gouverneur K. Warren, Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major William E. Merrill, Major Charles R. Suter, is appointed to meet at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 2d day of September, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of said river, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Thursday, August 21.

Special Orders No. 163, paragraph 5, August 9, 1873, from this office, directing that Recruit William A. Paul, General Service U. S. Army, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted First Lieutenant William Krause, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant W. V. Richards, Sixteenth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, will report in person to the Quartermaster-General, in this city, on business connected with the National Cemeteries under his charge, and on completion of the same will return to his proper station.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from his present duties, to take effect September 15, 1873, and will rejoin his regiment.

Private Philip Rahm, Company G, Twentieth Infantry, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order by his company commander.

**Discharged.**—The following named enlisted men of the Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army: Corporal William Barnes, First Class Private Frederick Kahl, Second Class Private Thomas E. Brown, Second Class Private John Fitzgibbons.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant-Surgeon Harvey E. Brown, having completed the temporary duty assigned him, will proceed to Key West, Florida, and report by letter upon his arrival there to the commanding officer Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

Saturday, August 23.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon D. L. Magruder in Special Orders No. 53, June 17, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is extended thirty days.

On the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General, the following assignments are made: Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, on the completion of his present duties, will report to the commanding general Department of Dakota for duty at the headquarters of that department. Major A. B. Gardner, judge-advocate, will report to the commanding general Department of the South for duty at the headquarters of that department.

Second Lieutenant Carl F. Palfrey, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will report in person to the superintendent U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for assignment to duty in the Department of Mathematics.

Paragraph 5, Special Orders No. 160, August 6, 1873, from this office, stopping from the pay of First Lieutenant John W. Chickering, Sixth Cavalry, the sum of fifty-one dollars and twenty-one cents on account of subsistence stores purchased on credit from Second Lieutenant W. B. Wetmore, Sixth Cavalry, late acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Wallace, Kansas, during the months of May and June, 1873, and for which he failed to pay, is hereby revoked, Lieutenant Chickering having rendered payment for the same to Lieutenant Wetmore.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Tenth Infantry, from Fort McKavett, Tex., to Fort Stockton, Tex.

Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.

#### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Private Cuno Von Gausig, Battery K, First Artillery, in confinement at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., undergoing sentence of General Court-martial, was transferred to Battery C, Third Artillery, to take effect on the 1st proximo. Private Edward W. Woodward, G. S. U. S. Army, at Newport Barracks, Ky., will repair to this city and report for duty at the headquarters of the Army. (S. O. No. 40, August 25.)

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

##### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Sixth Infantry.**—So much of par. 1, S. O. No. 139, c. s., from department headquarters, as grants leave of absence for thirty days to First Lieutenant C. G. Penny, regimental quartermaster, August 14 was suspended until further orders.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Colonel T. L. Crittenden August 14 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., on public business, on completion of which he was directed to return to department headquarters and report for further orders.

**Twentieth Infantry.**—The seven days leave of absence granted Captain J. C. Bates, in post orders, Fort Seward, D. T., August 14 was extended seven days.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days August 16 was granted Second Lieutenant G. Von Blueher, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days—the leave to take effect after the return of the Yellowstone expedition.

**Leave of Absence.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Surgeon J. P. Wright, U. S. Army, and Major R. C. Walker, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 13.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—First Lieutenant T. F. Riley August 13 was ordered via Lake Superior and Mississippi and Northern Pacific Railroads to Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, with the detachment of recruits and prisoners under his charge, at which post he will transfer the detachment to the commanding officer, to be distributed by him to proper stations by the first opportunity.

**Seventh Cavalry, Yellowstone Expedition.**—The following despatch was received August 23 at Fort Benton, Montana, by courier from the special correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Yellowstone expedition: Mussel Shell River, August 19. The abundant preparation which the Yellowstone expedition made for the reception of the Indians has been fully justified. The prediction of Bloody Knife that we should meet the savages in the vicinity of Tongue river proved correct. Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1, watching our movements and prowling around the camp at night. No overt act took place, however, until August 4. General Custer, with Bloody Knife and a squadron of cavalry, had been detailed by General Stanley to go on several miles in advance of the wagons and look up the road. Having gone about ten miles ahead they halted and picketed their horses in a wood by the river to wait for the train. Two hours afterward six Indians appeared on the plain, and made demonstrations toward their camp. A dismounted line of skirmishers was thrown out and the horses saddled. The Indians were easily driven off, but proved to be the decoy of a large party in a neighboring wood waiting in ambush for the cavalry. Finding that the ruse failed, the Indians, to the number of 300 boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custer had only one squadron of eighty men, under command of Captain Moylan, one troop commanded by Lieutenant Custer, and the other by Lieutenant Varnum. The men were again dismounted and formed a skirmish line. The Indians also dismounted and extended their line in a semi-circle around the cavalry, who had the river at their backs. Rapid firing was kept up at a distance of 400 yards. While thus engaged with General Custer in the front, another party of Indians crawled along behind, under the river bank, and tried to stampede his horses, but the attempt was frustrated. The Indians fired the grass in several places, but failed to burn out the cavalry. General Custer deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come up and assist in capturing the Indians. After a three hours' fight his ammunition gave out; he then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, dropping many of their equipments. After retreating several miles they took to the Bad Lands. One man slightly wounded in the arm and one horse wounded formed the extent of General Custer's loss. While the fight was going on, however, several Indians left the war party in search of stragglers from the train. Coming upon Dr. Housinger, the veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balarain, the cavalry sutler, who were less than a mile from the column, they killed them, and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball of the cavalry, while out hunting, met a similar fate. In this fight two Indians were killed and several wounded, and they lost several ponies. On the 8th of August, four days after the fight at Tongue river, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. The Indians had packed up and left a few days before, abandoning considerable property. General Stanley directed General Custer to take his cavalry, numbering 450 men, follow the trail and, if possible, overtake and punish the Indians. General Custer left on the night of the 8th, and marched all night and most of the next day. At sundown on the 9th, after a march of forty miles, he arrived at a place where Indians had crossed the river twenty-four hours before, taking over their families on "bull boats" and rafts.

The next day he attempted to cross the Yellowstone, which at this point is 450 yards wide. The current was too swift and deep to swim horses and men, and the attempt to cross had to be abandoned for want of axes and rope. At evening his camp was discovered by the Indians. On the next morning (August 11), at daylight, he was attacked by about 800 Indians, who came down to the river and fired on his camp. The firing was returned for two or three hours, both parties using the trees as a cover. A party of 300 Indians then crossed the river above and below our camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in our rear. Our men were dismounted, and posted on the bluffs and received them bravely. The Indians behind the ridges kept up a galling fire until General Custer ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued them hotly for eight miles. Just at this time the train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery; a few spots dispersed them and ended the fight. This battle, which took place within two miles of the Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custer and Adjutant Ketchum had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant Braden was badly shot in the thigh; Private Tuttle, General Custer's orderly, was killed, and twenty of the soldiers were slightly wounded. We had four horses killed and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custer at forty killed and wounded. The Indians were well armed with heavy rifles and had abundant ammunition. Some were dressed in clothes procured at the agencies. These were mainly Uncompagans, supposed to be under command of Sitting Bull, and also supposed to have received their supplies from Fort Peck on the Missouri, a famous trading post for Indians and an infamous one for whites. Camp Cook is another depot of their supplies. A liberal appropriation by Congress was made last year for making the trading post at Fort Peck a military post, practically an appropriation for fighting our own armies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped to the posts as "hardware." These agencies sadly need investigation. The expedition arrived at Pompey's Pillar on the 15th, and reached the Mussel Shell on the 19th. It is now homeward bound. Reynolds and Norris, two hunters, take this despatch to Fort Benton, 150 miles distant. General Stanley expects to reach Fort Rice by the 1st of October. The health of the command is good. Lieutenant Braden is getting on well.

The following despatch has been received by General Sherman from Lieutenant-General Sheridan dated "Chicago, Ill., August 29, 1873:"

General Stanley notifies General Terry that he has reached the Mussel Shell river, five miles below Swimming Women's creek; that General Custer with his cavalry has had two affairs with the Indians—one on the 4th inst., the other on the 11th, in both of which he was entirely successful. Our loss was four men killed and one officer, Lieutenant Braden, of the Seventh Cavalry, and three men wounded; the loss of the Indians is estimated at forty killed and wounded. The veterinary surgeon of the Seventh Cavalry, Mr. Ballerum, a trader, and Private Ball, of Company F, Seventh Cavalry, have been waylaid and murdered by the Indians. Lieutenant Braden is doing well. General Stanley expects to reach the Yellowstone crossing again between the 9th and 15th of September.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major J. B. M. Potter, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 21 was directed to pay the troops stationed at Santa Fe, N. M., and, on completion of this, proceed to Fort Union, Camp of Eighth Cavalry near Fort Bascom, N. M., and pay the troops stationed at those points. Major A. B. Carey, paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Forts Craig, Tulerosa, McRae, Bayard, Cummings, Selden, and Stanton, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points. Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed from Santa Fe, N. M., to Fort Wingate, N. M., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at that point. Major R. A. Kinzie, paymaster, U. S. Army, will pay the troops stationed at Chicago, and, on completion of this, proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Major Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, U. S. Army, will pay the troops stationed at Leavenworth Arsenal and Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On completion of this payment, he will proceed to the Sixth Cavalry camp near Wichita, Forts Larned and Dodge, Kas., Camp Supply, I. T., the stations of the troops along the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to the western boundary line of Kansas. Payments in all cases to August 31, first payments being not later than September 3. Major E. H. Brooke, paymaster, U. S. Army, will proceed from Leavenworth City, Kas., to Forts Riley, Hays, Camp of the Sixth Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Camp at Grinnell Station, and Fort Wallace, Kas., Fort Lyon, C. T., Camp of Troop D, Sixth Cavalry, at River Bend, C. T., Camp on the Headwaters of the Cucharas, Fort Garland, C. T., Camp Loma, C. T., and the stations of the troops along the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver, C. T.

**Eighth Cavalry.**—Major A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, August 21 was relieved from duty at Fort Garland, C. T., and ordered to Fort Union, N. M., to assume command of that post.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Omaha.**—Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 18 was directed to repair to Omaha on official business, and on completion thereof to return to his station.

**Second Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, have been granted Second Lieutenant William A. Dinwiddie, to take effect September 15, 1873.

**Third Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant P. H. Breen August 18 was ordered via North Platte, with a detach-



ment of fifty recruits and one deserter, Third Cavalry, from Omaha to Fort McPherson, at which place he was directed to turn over the detachment to the commanding officer, Third Cavalry.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Colonel John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, August 20.

**Fort D. A. Russell.**—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, U. S. Army, was August 23 ordered to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, in time to appear there on the 26th inst., as a witness before the General Court-martial instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 165, c. s., from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

**Rifle Practice.**—Abstract from report of target practice in the Department of the Platte for the month of July, 1873, showing the companies in each arm which made the best target in a single trial at the several distances indicated, three shots per man:

CAVALRY.									
(Companies divided into two classes.)									
First Class.									
Date.	Regiment.	Company.	Distance in yards.	Number of shots.	Number of hits.	Average distance from centre in inches.	Size of target, in inches.	Commanding Officer of Company.	
July 2.....	3d	G	250	102	67	5	72x24	Capt. Deane Monahan, 3d Cavalry.	
" 14.....	3d	E	400	120	68	12	72x66	Capt. Alex. Sutarus, 3d Cavalry.	
" 23.....	3d	B	250	90	63	9	72x36	Capt. Charles Meinhold, 3d Cavalry.	
" 28.....	2d	D	300	108	74	8 1-3	72x44	Capt. David S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry.	

Second Class.									
July 14.....	2d	D	150	57	37	8 3-4	72x22	Capt. David S. Gordon, 2d Cav.	
" 23.....	3d	E	150	24	14	1-2	72x24	Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cavalry.	
" 28.....	2d	E	100	36	26	11	72x22	Capt. E. R. Wells, 2d Cavalry.	

INFANTRY.									
First Class.									
July 1.....	4th	G	250	66	41	10 6-10	72x66	Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf.	
" 7.....	14th	F	350	84	45	13 1-4	72x66	Capt. Avery B. Cain, 4th Inf.	
" 7.....	9th	K	400	108	59	15 39-50	72x66	1st Lieut. A. H. Bowman, 9th Inf.	
" 28.....	9th	G	300	75	53	4 1-2	72x44	Capt. Thomas B. Burrows, 9th Inf.	

Second Class.									
July 3.....	13th	K	150	30	22	13 1-2	72x66	Capt. Arthur MacArthur, 13th Inf.	
" 7.....	9th	G	200	33	26	8	72x44	Capt. Thomas B. Burrows, 9th Inf.	
" 7.....	8th	E	150	36	21	12 3-4	72x44	Capt. Frederick D. Onley, 8th Inf.	

## DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Fort Brown.**—Par. 1, S. O. No. 138, c. s., from department headquarters, relieving Hospital Steward F. W. Orth, U. S. Army, from duty at Fort Brown and directing him to proceed to San Antonio, has been revoked.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson August 7 was relieved from the duty of examining military stores and supplies arriving at the Government depot at San Antonio, and also as special inspector of all grain and hay delivered under contract. Leave of absence for twenty days at the same time was granted Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson.

**San Antonio.**—On the withdrawal of Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in compliance with par. 3, S. O. No. 145, c. s., from department headquarters, the post of San Antonio, Texas, August 7 was ordered to be discontinued and all public property not pertaining to that company will be disposed of under the special instructions heretofore given by the department commander.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of five months, was granted Captain Joseph Rendlebrook, August 7.

**First Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker,** adjutant, Fourth Cavalry, August 9 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 136, c. s., from department headquarters.

**Tenth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles August 9 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 5, S. O. No. 136, c. s., from department headquarters, and appointed judge-advocate of said court.

**Santana and Big Tree.**—A despatch from Huntsville, Texas, August 19, 1873, says: "By authority of Governor Davis, Santana and Big Tree were turned over to Lieutenant Hoffman, of the U. S. Army, to-day, and left to-night for Fort Sill. While not so stated, this release, no doubt, means a pardon for these two blood-thirsty chiefs. Ostensibly they are sent to confer with a council of their people, to meet October 1, but no one here believes that they will ever return to this prison. The people of Texas, especially those on the frontier, learned of their release with great regret, and it will influence very heavily against Governor Davis, who is now seeking the nomination for re-election at the Dallas Convention, which is to meet to-day. It is a question that almost the whole of Texas, and especially the western counties, will take as a bitter trial in the face of the recent Indian outrages.

**Tenth Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect upon the return of his company from the ex-

pedition to Pease river, Texas, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was granted First Lieutenant John T. Morrison, August 15.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—First Lieutenant William Hoffman, August 14 was assigned to temporary duty at Ringgold Barracks. This order to take effect from July 9.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for fourteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, was granted First Lieutenant John L. Bullis, August 14.

**Fort McKavett.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort McKavett, Texas, August 19. The following officers of the Tenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McD. McCook; Captains Nathaniel Prime, Francis E. Lacey; First Lieutenants Gregory Barrett, Jr., R. Q. M., John Drum; Second Lieutenants Walter T. Duggan, Charles E. Bottsford. Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, judge-advocate.

**Fort Stockton.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, August 26. Major William P. Gould, Pay Department, and the following officers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry were detailed for the court: Major Zenas R. Bliss; First Lieutenants Frederic A. Kendall, James Pratt, Jr., Edwin J. Stivers; Second Lieutenants Henry P. Ritzkus, Harry Reade. First Lieutenant Michael L. Courtney, judge-advocate.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Payment of Troops.**—S. O. No. 131, c. s., from department headquarters, has been revoked. Major Wm. H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. Army, August 14 was therefore directed to proceed to Greenwood, La., in time to make the payment on the rolls of August 31 on September 1, and returning to New Orleans, to pay, en route, at Alexandria, La., and dependent posts and at Baton Rouge, La. He will then proceed to Jackson and Oxford, Miss., and Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations. After which he will report in person at department headquarters at Holly Springs, Miss.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending August 26, 1873: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Roberts, Fourth Artillery; Captain Wm. Dickinson, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. G. Curtis, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. A. Booth, Seventh Infantry; Captain A. M. Randall; First Lieutenants Jas. M. Ingalls, First Artillery; C. H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill; Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Captain Wallace F. Randolph August 26 was detailed as a member of the board of officers detailed in S. O. No. 160, c. s., from department headquarters, in the place of Captain Richard Arnold, same regiment, relieved.

**The Examining Board.**—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, a board of officers to consist of—Colonel George W. Getty, Third Artillery; Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department; Captains Richard Arnold, Fifth Artillery; Abram C. Wildrick, Third Artillery, was appointed to meet at the Army Building in New York city, on the 26th of August, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of candidates who have been selected for the appointment of second lieutenants in the Army of the United States and authorized to report by letter to these headquarters. The examination will be conducted as required in G. O. No. 81, c. s., from the War Department, and the regulations therein prescribed will be strictly observed. The board will inform the candidates when to appear before it. The junior member will act as recorder.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect August 28, was granted First Lieutenant Asher C. Taylor.

**All work, etc.**—A number of clerks in the various offices connected with the department have organized a pleasure club, known as the Karcher Coterie, and officered as follows: "Chas. H. Egbert, president; P. R. Carr, vice-president; Jas. H. Keller, secretary; and A. G. Sinclair, treasurer. The club will enjoy fishing, music, and the consumption of lager at the fishing banks on Sunday next (to-morrow), under the management of the following committee: Charles V. Roth, Jas. Baines, and Henry Huseh.

**Third Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., August 27. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Captain William Sinclair; First Lieutenants John L. Tiernon, Charles M. Callahan, John E. Eaton; Second Lieutenants Asa T. Abbott, Charles W. Hobbs, William E. Birkhimer. First Lieutenant William A. Kobbe, Jr., adjutant, judge-advocate.

**Fort Monroe.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., August 28. Detail for the court: Captains Samuel S. Elder, First Artillery; Samuel N. Benjamin, Joseph G. Ramsay; First Lieutenants John McGilvray, Second Artillery; Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Charles F. Humphrey, Crosby P. Miller, William R. Quinan, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenants Clarence O. Howard, Second Artillery; Charles W. Whipple, Third Artillery; Edward S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery; Henry A. Reed, Second Artillery; Rollin A. Ives, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Geo. F. Barstow, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

**David's Island.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., August 27. The following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Robert V. W. Howard; Captains John R. Myrick, James R. Kelley; First Lieutenants James M. Lancaster, Ramsay D. Potts, Charles Humphreys. Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, judge-advocate.

## MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers registered their names at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, August 19, 1873: Captain H. C. Egbert, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant M. Dolan, U. S. Army, retired; Captain C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenants Wm. J. Rost, Twenty-first Infantry; Frank Michler, Fifth Cavalry; Geo. R. Bacon, First Cavalry.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—The commanding officer, Angel Island, August 5 was directed to send to Fort Vancouver, W. T., by the next steamer, in charge of Second Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, all enlisted men of Companies A, E, G, H, and K, Twenty-first Infantry, at his post.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Colonel Orlando B. Willeox, in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General, August 13 was relieved from the command of his regiment and the post of Angel Island, and ordered to proceed to New York city, where he will assume charge of the general recruiting rendezvous.

**On Leave.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted to Captain Henry Johnson, M. S., U. S. Army, August 13.

**Revoked.**—By direction of General of the Army, par. 1, S. O. No. 134, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, has been revoked.

**Fort Vancouver.**—A. A. Surgeon A. H. Cochrane, U. S. Army, August 8 was directed to report to Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, as medical officer of the detachment under his command, under orders for Fort Vancouver, W. T. From Fort Vancouver A. A. Surgeon Cochrane will return to San Francisco and report to the medical director, Department of California.

**Fort Hall.**—Major Samuel Brock, A. A.-G., August 14 was ordered to proceed to Fort Hall, I. T., to make an inspection of the post. Upon completing this duty he will return to San Francisco.

## DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Fourth Artillery.**—First Lieutenant George G. Greenough, on duty with Company G, Fourth Artillery, at Point San Jose, Cal., having been transferred from that company to Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, by par. 4, S. O. No. 32, c. s., from Headquarters of the Army, August 13 was directed to remain on duty with his present company until the return to the presidio of Light Battery B from detached service, which was then expected.

**Benicia Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Benicia Barracks, California, August 20. Detail for the court: Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, First Cavalry; Major George A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry; Captains C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth Cavalry; C. C. Carr, First Cavalry; E. A. Bancroft, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Alexander Grant; Second Lieutenant H. E. Tutherly, First Cavalry. Second Lieutenant James Rockwell, Jr., E. A., First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

**Medical Department.**—Hospital Steward Ewald Prinz, U. S. Army, at the headquarters Department of California, has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of Point San Jose, Cal., and Hospital Steward Henry C. Clifford, U. S. Army, will, upon his arrival be relieved from duty at that post, and will proceed without delay to Sitka, A. T.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**First Cavalry.**—Major John Green, First Cavalry commanding detachment First Cavalry at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., August 1 was directed to report in person at department headquarters.

**Fort Walla Walla.**—Upon his arrival at Fort Walla Walla, Assistant Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, was relieved from duty with the troops under command of Major John Green, First Cavalry, ordered via Portland, Oregon, to comply with par. 1, S. O. No. 113, c. s., from A.-G. O.

**Fort Stevens.**—A. A. Surgeon F. S. Sterling July 28 was assigned to duty at Fort Stevens, Oregon, relieving A. A. Surgeon Jones, who, on being relieved, was ordered to Fort Colville, W. T.

**Fort Colville.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department and to apply to division headquarters for an extension of thirty days, was granted Assistant Surgeon Augustus W. Wiggin—to take effect after the arrival of A. A. Surgeon Jones at Fort Colville.

**Yreka.**—The sub-depot, established at Yreka, Cal., in connection with the Modoc expedition, under charge of First Lieutenant Ebenezer W. Stone, Twenty-first Infantry, transferred by instructions from the department commander to Ashland, and subsequently to Jacksonville, Oregon, has been discontinued.

**Fort Klamath.**—Captain Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., August 6 was relieved from duty at Fort Klamath, and ordered to proceed to Walla Walla, W. T., to take station. So much of par. 4, S. O. No. 97, c. s., as relates to Captain Hoyt is revoked. The commanding officer, Fort Klamath, will designate an officer to relieve Lieutenant Grier.

Captain Charles H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., in addition to his other duties, July 31 was ordered to perform the duties of post quartermaster at Fort Klamath, relieving Lieutenant Grier.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the *Journal* all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Wabash*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Case, left Corfu, August 5.

THE *Sutara*, building at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be ready for launching about September 15.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. W. PHILLIPS relieved Commander O. F. Stanton of the command of the *Monocacy*, at Shanghai, June 27.

THE *Ossipee* will be ready for her officers at New York about the 20th of September. The *Kearsarge*, at San Francisco, will be ready in the course of a month.

THE attention of life insurance agents is directed to the U. S. Marine Corps, in which not an officer on the active list has died since May 9, 1873. There are in all ninety-three active officers.

MR. ISAAC T. COATES, formerly medical officer of the U. S. steamers *Biscuit* and *Peoria*, and at a later date surgeon of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, is now medical director of the Chimbotz and Huarez Railroad, in Peru.

THE *Gettysburg*, which has been on the ways in the eastern shipyard at the Washington Navy-yard for several months past, was launched August 27, and as soon as completely finished will take the place of the *Tallapoosa*.

THE American schooner from Honolulu, bound to the Samoan group with the United States special commissioner, A. B. Steinberger, was spoken by the United States steamer *Portsmouth*, July 7, in long. 141 deg. 13 W.; lat. 27 deg. 05 N.

It has been decided to keep the *Ticonderoga* out a month longer, and she will not leave, as stated in last number of the *JOURNAL*, November 1, but December 1. Her arrival therefore in the United States can hardly be expected before the middle of January next.

FROM the Asiatic squadron we learn that very hot weather at Shanghai had prostrated many of the officers and men with diarrhoea and dysentery (neighbors of the cholera) and all will be glad to take their departure. The *Lackawanna* was under orders to Chifu, the Peiho, and thence northwest to the great wall of China, ultimately bringing up at Nagasaki.

THE Marine Rendezvous opened in Richmond, Va., last June, by Lieutenant Henry C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C., and to which much attention was attracted, owing to its experimental nature, proved very successful during June and July, but since then has done very little. About thirty remarkably fine young men, mostly Virginians, with a sprinkling of ex-confederate soldiers, were enlisted and sent in squads to the marine barracks at Norfolk, from which station some have already been sent to sea. Since the first of August the applications have not averaged three a week.

A SEVERE wind and thunder storm passed over Halifax, N. S., on Saturday night and Sunday morning, August 23 and 24, doing considerable damage to property. The gale was the heaviest experienced there in many years. Most of the shipping in the port had prepared for the gale and rode it out. Several small yachts were crushed at their anchorage. The U. S. frigate *Punchatan* was dragged from her anchorage off the Cunard wharf and drifted to Ordnance wharf, where she was secured. Steam was kept up in her all day Sunday in readiness for any emergency. Particulars of the effects of the storm have not yet come in, but it is feared there will be bad news from the country and the seacoast.

THE *Richmond*, which sailed from Key West May 10, arrived at Rio de Janeiro July 7—making the passage in 58 days. The progress of the vessel for a while after leaving Key West, was much retarded by head seas and adverse winds, so much so that it was seventeen days before she could take her departure for Rio, which was done May 28 in the vicinity of New York, lat. 39 deg. 34 min. N., long. 63 deg. 20 min. W. Pleasant weather and favorable winds were then experienced to the equator, which was crossed June 21, in long. 23 deg. 57 min. Steam was used in crossing the calm belts near the line, after which fair winds carried her to Rio. She made slight repairs, coaled and sailed July 20, for San Francisco.

DESPATCHES have been received from Rear-Admiral Wm. Rogers Taylor, commanding South Atlantic station, dated at Rio de Janeiro, July 25. The *Lancaster*, his flagship, was under repair, and will probably be again ready for sea about the last of August. The dilatoriness of workmen, the holidays, and the bad weather had interfered with her repairs. The *Ticonderoga* sailed from Rio July 11, for the Plata river. His last report from the *Waip* was of July 16, when she was at Montevideo. The yellow fever had entirely disappeared from Montevideo. There was occasionally a case at Rio, but it had not appeared on any of the vessels of the station, and the health of the officers and men was good throughout the entire command.

THE United States steamer *Portsmouth* returned to Honolulu August 7, from a two months' cruise in search of reported dangers in the North Pacific. Leaving Honolulu June 10, she beat through the passage between the islands of Molokai and Oahu against a very strong head-wind. The vicinity of the reported positions of *Dona Maria*, *Luxarn Island*, and *Philadelphia Island*, No. 242, list of dangers, also of No. 239, were carefully examined and fully searched, but no indications discovered of land, reef, or shoal water. The vicinity of the shoal No. 277 was carefully searched, also of No. 269, including position of reef given on Blunt's General Chart of Pacific Ocean, but nothing found to indicate

island, reef, or shoal water. The various positions assigned Cooper's Island, No. 283, danger list, also the position assigned this danger on Blunt's charts, were carefully examined. The non-existence of all of them was exclusively shown. The position assigned in Wilkes's narrative cannot be reconciled to his published chart of the track of his expedition. As the officers and crew had been much used up by the cruise, the *Portsmouth* expected to remain at Honolulu until the arrival of the mail steamer in September, to refresh and recruit and make some repairs.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, in a despatch of July 30, reports his arrival at Corfu, July 25, four days from Trieste. As the *Wabash* had come from a suspected port, she was quarantined for four days. The customary salutes and an exchange of visits had taken place at Corfu. The *Wabash* and *Wachusett* are the only national vessels of our country which have visited the island of Corfu in thirty years. It is frequented by the national vessels of other countries, is the stopping place for many mail and other steamers, and the point to which all goods for supplying the Turkish province of Albania, opposite, and but five miles distant, are brought for rearrangement for transportation on horses and mules. It is besides a place to which the merchants of Albania sometimes come to make their purchases, although that is not general, it being more customary for them to buy goods through their branch houses or connections in England, and then send them to Corfu for unpacking, etc., as before stated. Three or four cargoes of petroleum are brought to Corfu annually from New York, and when by American vessels, return cargoes of olive oil or fruit are taken away, if any are to be procured; if not, the vessels go to the fruit ports for them. Of late the petroleum has been brought by Austrian vessels. The Admiral expected to leave Corfu August 5 for the islands of Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo, Candia, and perhaps Milo, and to arrive at Athens about 15th of August. The islands of Cephalonia and Zante have considerable commerce.

THE interchange of courtesies and the celebration of national anniversaries on the foreign stations relieve the monotony, to a great extent, of the officers and seamen's life, and strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people who participate in them. Some idea of the occasions which come from these pleasant unions may be gained from the following account of them from the South Atlantic station: June 23, by invitation of the English senior officer on the station, the *Lancaster* and *Ticonderoga* dressed ship, and the *Ticonderoga* fired a salute of twenty-one guns at noon in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria. The Brazilian ships and forts also participated in the celebration, July 4, all the vessels of war in Rio harbor joined with the *Lancaster* and *Ticonderoga* in dressing with flags from sunrise to sunset. At noon a national salute was fired by the *Ticonderoga* and the Brazilian corvette *Bahiana*. No other men-of-war in port, of foreign nations, were saluting vessels. In the afternoon of the same day the British envoy extraordinary, accompanied by Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the Earl of Dundonald, visited the *Lancaster*, together with other high officers of H. M. service. On the 8th of July H. B. M. gunboat *Pert*, leaving for England, steamed around the United States vessels of war, dipping her colors and cheering as she passed each one, which compliment was promptly returned. July 18, the *Lancaster* and *Richmond* dressed ship, with mast-head flags, by invitation, in honor of the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor of Brazil, and the same formality was observed July 23, in honor of the anniversary of the attainment of his majority. On occasions of national solemnity, too, the same friendly feeling is exhibited, and sympathy expressed by participating in a suitable manner in the observances. July 9 and 10, by invitation of the Brazilian rear-admiral, the *Barao da Passagem*, the *Lancaster*, *Richmond*, and *Ticonderoga*, assisted in the funeral obsequies of the late Dowager Empress of Brazil, by wearing the colors at half-mast.

Mr. Samuel H. Pook, United States naval constructor at Mare Island Navy-yard, has been appointed to a similar position at Charlestown, Mass., whither he will proceed next week, says the *Alta California*. Though his many friends in California will regret his departure from our coast, where he has made a wide circle of acquaintances, they are glad to know that the place he is now to fill is one of the most responsible and desirable in the gift of the department, and is regarded as a testimonial of the appreciation in which his talents, scientific attainments and valuable services are held. Mr. Pook, though still a young man, had made an enviable reputation in the art of ship-building prior to his having been engaged by the Government. He had designed and built many of our naval and mercantile steamers and sailing vessels, many of them renowned for their speed and good qualities, including the *Merrimac*, *Mississippi*, *Surprise*, *Ocean Telegraph*, *Red Jacket*, *Northern Light*, *Ocean Express*, *Thatcher*, *Magnon*, *Game Cock*, and other clippers, whose celebrated passages contributed largely toward establishing for the American merchant marine its well-known supremacy; also the celebrated New York yacht *Idler*. He also designed several steamers for the Russian and Spanish governments. All these were before he entered the United States Navy. While at Mare Island, he has rebuilt the steamer *Kearsarge*, completed the *Lackawanna* for sea, finished the *Pensacola*, and repaired the *California*, *Benicia*, and *Mohican*, and commenced to rebuild the latter. Mr. Pook comes fairly by his talents as a naval constructor. His father, Samuel M. Pook, who retired at the age of sixty-four, was thirty-five years at the Charlestown, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Washington yards, and among other services during the late war, was the constructor in fitting out Admiral Foote's fleet of monitors on the Mississippi, after which he was commissioned to purchase all suitable vessels on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of converting them into war vessels for the government, besides building and repairing numerous war ships.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

August 20.—Lieutenant-Commander D. W. Mullan, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st September next.  
Lieutenant Joseph G. Eaton, to the Navy-yard, Boston, as assistant to the executive.  
Gunner John C. Ritter, to the Naval Academy on the 10th September next.  
August 21.—Commander George A. Stevens, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.  
Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, to the Frolic.  
Lieutenant E. Longuecker, to duty at Turle Station, Newport, R. I.  
August 22.—Surgeon J. B. Akeley, to the Naval Hospital and Navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla.  
Gunner W. C. Seymour, and Carpenter Charles F. Humphreys, to the receiving ship *Idiot*, at Philadelphia.  
First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, to the Navy-yard, New York.  
August 22.—Midshipman Thomas E. Muse, to the Monongahela, on the 3d September next.  
August 23.—Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickins, to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th September from San Francisco, Cal.  
August 23.—Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and as recorder of the Medical Examining Board, on the 1st September next.  
August 25.—Rear-Admiral John J. Almy, to command the South Pacific Station, per steamer of 5th September next, as relief of Rear-Admiral Chas. Steadman.  
Lieutenant-Commander Henry L. Johnson, to the Hydrographic Office.  
Master J. R. Selfridge, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st September.  
Ensign James A. Buell, to the Lackawanna, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th September next.  
Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, to the Frolic on the 1st October next.

## DETACHED.

August 29.—Lieutenants Zora L. Tanner and Isaac I. Yates, Master Edward L. Tausig, Ensign Henry O. Handy, Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing, and Gunner John G. Foster, from the Narragansett, and ordered to return home and report arrival.  
Second Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, from special duty at the Morcan Iron Works, New York, and ordered to the Frolic.  
Second Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore, from the Frolic, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.  
August 31.—Mate P. C. Van Buskirk has reported his arrival home having been detached from the Palos, Asiatic Station, on the 23d May last, and has been placed on waiting orders.  
Chief Engineer John H. Long has reported his return home, having been detached from the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the 19th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.  
August 31.—Lieutenant-Commander James G. Green, from the receiving ship *Ohio* at Boston, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 16th September from San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant F. W. Greenleaf, from the Naval Observatory, Washington, and ordered to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th September from San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant E. E. Carmody, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire* at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 16th September from San Francisco, Cal.  
Master John A. Norris, from the receiving ship *Vermont* at New York, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st September, for instruction in torpedo service.  
August 31.—Surgeon G. A. Cook, from special duty at Washington, D. C., on 15th September next, and ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.  
Surgeon Henry C. Nelson, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and as recorder of the Medical Board, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.  
August 31.—Lieutenant Wells N. Field, from the Lackawanna, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return and report arrival.  
Lieutenant Thomas G. Grove, from duty at Mount City, Ill., and ordered to the Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st October from San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg has reported his arrival, having been detached from the Lackawanna on the 22d ult., and granted leave until the 1st October next.  
Lieutenant-Commander F. H. Haginson has reported his arrival, having been detached from the Shenandoah, European Squadron, on the 26th ult., and placed on waiting orders.  
Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs, from the Frolic on the 1st October, and ordered to settle accounts.  
First Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing has reported his arrival, having been detached from the Lancaster, South Atlantic Station, on the 23d June last, and placed on waiting orders.

## REVOKED.

August 21.—The acceptance of the resignation of Mate Samuel Gee, to take effect on the 6th September next, has been revoked, and he has been ordered, on the expiration of his leave, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va.  
August 22.—The orders to First Assistant Engineer C. Andrade, detaching him from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordering him to the Monocacy, and to remain on duty at that yard.  
The orders of First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, per steamer of 1st September from San Francisco.

## RETIRED.

Rear-Admiral Geo. F. Emmons, from the 23d August, 1873.

## PROMOTIONS.

Commodore John J. Almy, to be a rear-admiral from the 24th August, 1873, vice Rear-Admiral G. F. Emmons, retired.  
Captain Donald McN. Fairfax, to be a commodore from the 24th August, 1873, vice Commodore Almy, promoted.  
Commander Alexander A. Semmes, to be a captain from the 24th August, 1873, vice Captain Fairfax, promoted.  
Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seeley, to be a commander from the 24th August, 1873, vice Commander Semmes, promoted.  
Master Nicholas L. Roosevelt, to be a lieutenant from the 3d August, 1873.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, to be a surgeon from the 5th July, 1873, vice Surgeon James McMaster, deceased.  
First Assistant Engineer Joseph Trille, to be a chief engineer from the 31st January, 1873.  
Second Assistant Engineer Jonathan M. Emanuel, to be a first assistant engineer from the 6th July, 1869.  
Second Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, to be a first assistant engineer from the 5th July, 1873.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending August 23, 1873:  
James Reilly, armorer, July 22, U. S. steamer *Richmond*, harbor of Brazil.  
Charles Penn, marine, August 15, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

RUSSIAN newspapers are paying much attention to the German navy and a marked feeling of jealousy is exhibited on the subject. The explanation given is that the statistics of the empire show that its ocean commerce has increased since the war to such an extent that it has become necessary to increase the number of consuls at foreign ports by one-fourth of the whole number before that event. The same reasons have made it imperative to increase the number of ships in its navy, since wherever the commercial flag of the empire floats there the guns of the empire must be to protect it.



## THE GERMANS IN SPAIN.

AN eye witness, in writing to the *Madrid Imparcial* of the capture of the Spanish vessel *Vigilante* by the German vessel *Friederich Karl*, says: "As the *Vigilante* was about to leave the port of Cartagena she was met by the *Friederich Karl*, who demanded to see her flag. The *Vigilante* hoisted the red flag, and when asked by the German vessel whose flag that was, answered the flag of Canton Murcia. Thereupon the captain of the frigate asked to see the commander, stating that the flag was unknown on the sea. The steamer replied, 'We have no commander,' and explained that those on board had seceded from the government, taken possession of the vessel, and were about to fulfil a mission. The German captain then informed the steamer that he could not permit a vessel to sail under such circumstances, and demanded of the crew to surrender the vessel and come on board of the frigate as prisoners. This was done. The *Vigilante* was forthwith manned by a German crew, and sent to Gibraltar to give information of the occurrence to the English frigate *Triumph* and the German corvette *Elisabeth*, stationed at Elmina. So far matters prospered until the Prussian consul, Sig. Spottorno, came on board the *Friederich Karl*, an excited mob having called for the head of the consul and his family. The Greek consul, a brother of the Prussian consul, begged him to remain on board of the frigate to save his life, and proceeded at once to General Contreras to call his attention to the consequences that would arise if he did not quell the disturbance. But General Contreras replied verbally that since Prussia had allowed one of her officials to be arrested, the Canton Murcia would have a perfect right to declare war against that country. In face of such a declaration, the Greek consul abandoned arguments, and the mob in the meantime having demanded his life in default of that of his brother, sought with all possible haste to secure himself from the violence of the people. With much difficulty he reached the *Friederich Karl* in a row boat, where he met his brother. The mob, learning that the families of the consuls were living in the village of Portman, hastened to that place to avenge their wrath upon the innocent women; but these, receiving timely warning, took refuge on board of an English steamer, and were conveyed to Oran. The disappointed mob again returned, and made preparation to fire the building occupied by the Spottornos, and on which all this time the flags of the countries represented by them were waving. While this was going on a deputation from Cartagena, composed of Senores Carvajal, Sanvalle, and Morja, proceeded on board the *Friederich Karl* to ask for the release of the prisoners. This was refused by the German captain, who had consulted the commander of the *Elisabeth* and a commodore of the English fleet, and threatened, if any harm came to his consul, to enter the port and fire into Cartagena. On the repeated and earnest requests of Spottorno, who wished to avert such a catastrophe from his native city, the captain at length, however, concluded to liberate the prisoners, but on the conditions that (1) until the 28th of August no war vessel will be allowed to leave the port of Cartagena. After that date they are at liberty to do so, but they must be prepared for any consequences that may arise from orders to the foreign commanders. (2) That the insurrectionists pledge themselves to respect the lives and property of all foreigners residing in Cartagena. (3) That Galvez and the other officials in Canton Murcia recognize the capture of the *Vigilante* to be lawful, since she hoisted a strange flag. This agreement was signed by the first and second commanders of the *Friederich Karl*, the English commodore, Dorn, and the Prussian consul, and by Senores Galvez, Carvajal, Sanvalle, and Morja."

From an account in the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* it appears that the confiscation of the *Vigilante* took place without the consent and knowledge of the imperial Government. Captain Werner will have to vindicate his action in this matter before long. From Berlin, under date of July 30, it is officially announced that "a few days ago the representative of the Spanish government, Sen. Escosura, although now no longer formally accredited, visited the *chef* of the Department of the Exterior, von Balan, and thanked him in the name of his government for the capture of the *Vigilante*. Von Balan emphatically refused to accept this, and declared Germany would, as before, continue to follow the principle of non-intervention."

M. Spottorno, the German consul at Cartagena, writes to the editor of the *Cologne Gazette* that, "on the evening of the 23d of July, when on the point of sailing from Alicante to Cartagena to protect the Germans there from any injury that might be inflicted upon them by insurgents, Captain Werner received the decree of the Madrid government, which declares the rebellious vessels to be pirates, on the ground that the red flag they have hoisted is not recognized by any nation, and that they are coasting along the shores under the command of no officers or other persons whose authority is acknowledged by the law of nations. The same decree expressly outlaws the insurgent ships, and surrenders them to the tender mercies of all Spanish and foreign cruisers. On the morning of the 23d July the *Friederich Karl*, close to Cartagena, met the Spanish gunboat *Vigilante*, which was returning from an expedition to Torrevieja, carrying on board, as Captain Werner ascertained somewhat later, the commander-in-chief of the Cartagena insurgents. In compliance with international maritime law, Captain Werner determined at once to attack the mutinous vessel. Under the cannon of the fort of Cartagena, and in sight of the numerous and much stronger squadron in the bay, he forced the *Vigilante* to strike the red flag, and with the British aviso *Pigeon*, which had joined him, prevented the insurgent flotilla from going to sea. In the meantime the *Friederich Karl*, the *Pigeon*, and the *Vigilante*, which had been manned by a German crew, had made ready to ward off any attack of the insurgent vessels, and treat them according to international law. Towards twelve o'clock, the revolutionary government having been apprised of what had occurred, sent some commissioners on board to demand explanations, and to ascertain the terms on which the

German commander might be willing to set the prisoners at liberty. Captain Werner at once told the commissioners that he had not the slightest intention to interfere in the domestic affairs of Spain and Cartagena, but that international law had both given him the right and imposed it upon him as a duty to seize a vessel suspected of piracy. To avoid, however, further collisions, which might lead to bloodshed, and to spare the German inhabitants of Cartagena all those annoyances they might be exposed to were he to insist upon a very strict observance of the law, Captain Werner was willing to set the prisoners at liberty on the above-mentioned conditions.

The Prussian correspondent of the *London Times* adds to the above: "The German press takes very little interest in the matter, yet cannot wholly suppress the wish that Captain Werner had refrained from enforcing the law of nations on the coast of a country where all law has ceased to be recognized. It is but too probable that in some place or other some insurgents will hold it their duty to punish some unfortunate Germans for what has occurred when they get a chance. In such a case it will be rather difficult to enforce international law again without bringing on serious troubles, which might not be confined to Spain alone."

Although Prince Bismarck did not for a moment attempt to support the notion started by Captain Werner, that notwithstanding his orders to the contrary, maritime law obliged him to fly at a red flag wherever he saw one, the German Chancellor seems to have approved the general principle which actuated the gallant seaman. At any rate, it is asserted that the Prince would have liked to effect an understanding with the naval powers respecting certain measures to be uniformly taken against the vessels of the Spanish revolutionists. If Berlin rumors are correct, the reserved attitude assumed by England with regard to this question nipped negotiations in the bud. I may add that Captain Werner is one of the best known officers of the German navy, equally famous as a writer on professional subjects, and an author of marine novels. He is, moreover, one of the few German naval officers who have ever exchanged shots with an enemy, having fought a smart engagement in the Danish war, and also on other occasions.

A telegram from Wilhelmshafen states that Captain Przewinsky had left there to take command of the German squadron in Spanish waters, in the place of Captain Werner, who has been recalled. The fact of the latter having acted without the authorization of the imperial government is confirmed, and the government declines to assume any responsibility in the affair, which would have involved an actual recognition of the present government at Madrid. The *North German Gazette* announces that the government has ordered a court of inquiry into the conduct of Captain Werner to be held.

## THE TROWEL BAYONET.

WE have already published the resolution recommending the adoption of the Rice bayonet with the Chillingworth attachment, passed by the Board on Breach-loading Small Arms, Springfield, Mass., November 22, 1872. The following opinions of the individual members of the board, and which were incorporated with the record, have never been published, and are still of interest:

I think that the day of the bayonet has passed away; just as the pike yielded to the muzzle-loading firearm with the bayonet, so this latter must yield to the breach-loading arm without the bayonet. While, however, this is my belief, I do not think it prudent to definitely abandon the weapon until actual experience in war shall demonstrate that it is no longer of use. The same improvements in firearms which rendered the bayonet useless makes an intrenching tool for each man a necessity; but they also call for increased mobility of troops, and to this end render it necessary that the weight of the soldier's equipment shall be diminished rather than increased. If, then, an intrenching tool be added to the equipment, something else should be taken from it. I think there is no part of it which can be so well spared as the bayonet, and notwithstanding my opinion that prudence requires that the bayonet should be retained until experience shall demonstrate that it is valueless, if it were necessary to dispense with it in order that an intrenching tool might be carried, I should advocate its abandonment. The trowel bayonet, however, if it be efficient in both capacities, spares us the necessity of making a choice between the two. I frankly confess that when it was first presented to the board I thought it as an intrenching tool a mere toy; but the experiments with it which we have seen have convinced me that in this respect it is exceedingly efficient. I am satisfied that troops provided with it can completely shelter themselves from musketry fire in a very few minutes—so shelter themselves that with good breach-loading arms their position will be nearly impregnable. As a bayonet, while it is not suited to practice in the fencing schools, it will, I think, be as efficient as any weapon of the kind in the rough thrusting of actual conflict.

I cannot attach much importance to the principal objection urged against its adoption—that its use will detract from the military appearance of troops. We are in search of the useful, not the beautiful, and it can and always should be worn sheathed; never fixed, except it be needed as a bayonet in action, should such a contingency occur.

In order, then, that without sensibly increasing the weight of the soldier's equipment he may carry both a bayonet and an intrenching tool, I vote to recommend the adoption of Rice's trowel bayonet with the Chillingworth handle.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General. Colonel Hagner desires to state in explanation of his vote that he does not consider it advisable or necessary to attach a tool of this description to the rifle musket.

As the most important and costly article of the soldier's equipment, the gun requires constant care to keep in good order, and particularly to protect it from the

slightest injury affecting its accuracy; hence to use it, for any purpose, by authority, increasing the risk to such injuries, does not seem to be proper unless decidedly necessary.

The use for which the trowel is intended must soon injure its appearance and make it unsuitable to be attached to a well-kept rifle gun; hence if the soldier is authorized to subject this part to rough usage, he will be apt to be less careful of other parts of the arm.

As no advantage is claimed in the use either of trowel or gun from the incongruous combination, it seems that the above consideration should outweigh the slight inconvenience of increasing by a few ounces the soldier's load.

Hence Colonel Hagner would recommend the use of a suitable earth trowel with a wooden handle to be carried attached to the valise of the infantry soldier, and to retain for the gun a bayonet of the present universally approved pattern, but reduced in length of blade to about twelve inches, as the present length is no longer deemed necessary.

(Signed) P. V. HAGNER, Col. of Ordnance. The trial of Rice's trowel bayonet before the board has convinced me of the great value of a light intrenching tool in the hands of each soldier; but I am not at all satisfied that we should not spoil the bayonet and adopt an inferior intrenching tool by trying to combine the two. I should much prefer to recommend that the present triangular bayonet be retained and a light steel intrenching tool with wooden handle and of an improved pattern be issued to each enlisted man of infantry, artillery, and engineers as part of his equipment. I therefore vote against the adoption of Rice's trowel bayonet.

(Signed) H. B. CLITZ, Col. Tenth Infantry. The experiments made with the trowel bayonet before the board, under the supervision of Colonel Rice, the inventor, shows conclusively its great value as a means of providing men with cover promptly, an indispensable condition when the accuracy and range of the armaments of the present day are considered. It is surely as effective as an offensive weapon as the old one.

No other objections than an unsightly appearance, the possible chance of the soldier bending his gun barrel, and the inability to stack arms, can be urged against it. The first is too trivial to consider, the second is proved by experiment to be unfounded, as the bayonet works better in the hand than on the gun (see record), and the third is easily obviated by a simple device of Mr. Merrill, to attach a small iron hook to the upper band of each gun, to be hooked into the swivels of the two remaining guns necessary to complete the stack. But in any event, in my opinion, its value as a means of providing shelter in a short space of time outweighs the objections.

I am not in favor of adding weight to what the soldier already carries, as is proposed by attaching a trowel to the knapsack, as the necessity for increased mobility of troops, if possible, is well recognized.

A majority of officers under whose supervision this bayonet has been tested agree in giving it a decided preference. I vote for the adoption of the bayonet.

(Signed) M. A. RENO, Major Seventh Cavalry, Member.

I strongly recommend the adoption of Rice's trowel bayonet for the use of the Army, to substitute the bayonet now in use.

(Signed) L. L. LIVINGSTON, Capt. 3d Artillery. The following resolution was then passed:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the War Department that Rice's trowel bayonet with the Chillingworth attachment be adopted for the use of the military service.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brigadier-General.

P. V. HAGNER, Colonel of Ordnance.

H. B. CLITZ, Colonel Tenth Infantry.

M. A. RENO, Major Seventh Cavalry.

L. L. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Third Art'y.

HENRY METCALFE, Second Lieut. Ordnance, Recorder.

A true copy. W. LYMAN, Captain Fifth Infantry.

THE *Pull Mall Gazette* has received from a correspondent the following account of a visit paid to the Ashantee capital, Cummaeze, in the year 1817: "On arriving at the city the travellers were astonished at the grandeur and decorum which it exhibited. They found that it contained a population of 200,000 souls, and they were graciously received by the King, whom they found to be a prince 'liberal in his sentiments, dignified in his deportment, and of a generous disposition.' The court was splendid, and when his majesty appeared in state, he was usually attended by 2,000 persons and among his numerous attendants the most conspicuous was his cook, who was preceded by a heavy service of plate. The ceremony of introduction took up six hours, viz., from 2 P. M. to 8 P. M. The party was honored with a visit of the Queen-mother and the sisters of the King; they were women of dignified and affable manners, and appeared totally free from that curiosity common to the lower classes of the natives; the easy and elegant manner in which they were ushered in and out by the captain in waiting might have raised a blush in many a modern European courtier."

FROM San Francisco, August 25, 1873, comes a despatch stating that the James surveying party arrived at Diego, August 26, from Yuma. They report that they have made a thorough exploration south of the boundary line to the Gulf of California, have made important geographical discoveries, explored the most singular and heretofore unknown coast, overcame many dangers and suffered much hardship. The main object of the expedition, which was to determine the feasibility of turning the waters of the gulf of California into the Colorado desert, thereby creating a climatic change in southern California, has been successful, demonstrating the fact that this may be done at comparatively small expense.



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### AZTEC CLUB.

**TUESDAY** being the Club Anniversary this year, the Annual Meeting of the Aztec Club will be held on **TUESDAY, THE 10th OF SEPTEMBER, at 10 A. M.** at the Astor House, New York; and, at 6 P. M. at the President's Residence, in Philadelphia.

All members are cordially invited by the President to dinner at 6 P. M. Those present in New York, will find tickets provided for the trains leaving the Philadelphia depot at 12:25 and 12:55 P. M.

P. V. HAGNER, Treasurer of Club,  
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

By letter received by the last China mail, we learn, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that a naval temperance society, which has been established at Shanghai for about eight months, has just been formally opened by Vice-Admiral Charles Shadwell, C. B., commander-in-chief on the China station, supported by the American Admiral Jenkins. The want of such an institution has long been recognized, for sailors ashore had no alternative, when weary or thirsty, than to go into some low Chinese grog-shop, where poisonous liquor was sold, which had the effect both of filling the gale and the hospital. Nineteen-twentieths of the crimes committed by foreigners are said to consist of the "drunk and disorderly" cases of sailors. This statement has a very bad appearance, and would lead one to suppose that our seamen, as a body, are excessive drinkers; but in the case in point more drunkenness is attributable to the quality of the liquor than the quantity consumed. It is affirmed, on good authority, that this drink is composed of native samahu, kerosene, tobacco, bang, and sulphuric acid, and that one bottle of it is sufficiently strong to make a ship's company drunk. Its price is only a shilling, and it can be bought wholesale for about nine shillings a dozen and is said to be a cheap and effective blister for horses. In the sailor's temperance hall there is every facility for cheap board and lodging for the men on leave, and reading and billiard rooms have been erected.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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### THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WE have from Washington a telegraphic abstract of the report of the Board of Visitors to West Point. The report seems, so far as we can judge from this synopsis, to be of about the average of utility for which we are accustomed to look in these annual exhibits of the opinions of lay investigators into the methods and accomplishments of our great national military school. Perhaps if the board had been composed of competent military men instead of civilians from whom we have no reason to expect special knowledge of the subjects treated in the West Point course, and whose theory of what the instruction to make a soldier should be must necessarily be simply theory, we should from our point of view, regard the report they have submitted to the Secretary of War with more interest and hold it in higher esteem. Still we welcome it as we have its predecessors, with most respectful consideration, and accord it the credit due to a document carefully and ably prepared by men who conscientiously performed the task assigned them.

This last board was of course impressed with the thoroughness of the instruction and the rigidity of the discipline at the Academy. No visitor to the institution could fail to draw a similar conclusion. It is one that forces itself on even the most casual observer, and closer investigation seems only to confirm and strengthen it. "The ability of the professors and instructors in all the departments," says the report, "and that of their assistants, and their zeal in the performance of their duties, were everywhere manifest; and afford the most satisfactory assurance that the high reputation of the Academy in these departments is fully maintained at the present time. Everywhere in the section-rooms the board observed with pleasure the great pains which were taken by the professors and their assistants, not only that the cadet should know his lesson, but that he should understand it, and be able to give the reasons for the several propositions and processes involved in it. The average of proficiency shown in these daily recitations was high. Failures were rare, and the performance of the higher sections often admirable. The demeanor of the cadets in the section-room was dignified and attentive."

But we are more concerned with the criticisms than the praises of the board, and of the former we have several. Passing by the minor one, that the cadets "were frequently wanting in distinctness of pronunciation and sometimes in facility of expression," due, in the opinion of the examiners, to deficiency of instruction in "literary and historical studies and exercises in elocution," we come to the main point of the report, and that concerns the standard of qualification for admission. Their views on this important matter seem to be sensible enough, for they recognize the difficulties which peculiarly beset the Academy in laying down a proper level of qualification for entrance. Still we think the effort and tendency should be to gradually raise the standard, if perhaps not at the same rate of progress as that now adopted by our leading colleges, yet at a steady and appreciable rate. This it can safely do, for the general educational standard of the country is yearly advancing, and a higher preparatory acquirement is coming more and more

within easy reach of the average youth of the country. We must bear in mind, however, that the Academy does not specially seek to draft the material for scholars, but the stuff out of which it may mould soldiers; yet a well-trained mind and tastes educated to study and reflection are certainly valuable to the soldier as well as to the professional civilian. Therefore, though we have not found the recommendations of the board on this point without much to commend them to respect, we yet are inclined to believe that there is no occasion to check the officers of the Academy in their desire for some elevation of the qualifications for entrance into its halls.

The experience with the appointees of this year naturally surprised the board. Out of 134 as many as forty-nine were rejected on the literary examination, comparatively simple as it is. The fact furnishes a pretty sad comment on the school education of certain parts of the country. The board observe, in regard to this rather lamentable showing, that "from their own observation on the spot, this result is due not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in the examination, but in some cases to the inconsiderateness in making the appointments; in others to the failure of the appointee to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others to the lack of facilities for preliminary education; and, most of all, to want of thoroughness in the schools of the country with respect to the primary work." As they say, if the publication of this mortifying exhibit has a tendency to stir up the average school-teacher to worthier efforts, the dis-appointment of these forty-nine raw, half-taught lads will be well compensated for. As a remedy for the evil which must come home very bitterly to the Congressional cadet appointers who find their appointees falling back on their hands, it is recommended that all candidates be summoned to the Academy one month before the examination, and that instructors be detailed to instruct them daily in the studies upon which they are to be examined. This would undoubtedly tend to diminish the number of failures, but it would also throw a great additional labor on the instructors, and we shall therefore hesitate to support the proposed remedy for deficiencies which ought not reasonably to exist at all, and cannot excusably exist at present, until we learn what the views of the staff of instruction at the Academy are in regard to it. They, better than any one else, understand the practical difficulties in the way of its accomplishment. For our own part, we feel little inclined to coddle these lads who have plenty of time for completing their preparation after their appointment and before their examination, and should come to the Academy asking no favors, but prepared to show their full fitness for admission. In case his appointee cannot stand the ordeal, every Congressman can easily find in his district other lads ready and eager to do so.

General approval is given of the system of punishments, of the measures taken against "hazing"—which is fortunately rapidly disappearing—of the administration of the superintendent, and the labors of his subordinate officers. As a whole, the friends of the institution will find little to disturb them in this last report of the Board of Visitors.

THE wisdom of the movement to bring all of the graduates of the Military Academy together at the next meeting of the Alumni Association is, we observe, still under discussion. It is well, therefore, that the position the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has assumed with reference to this subject should be distinctly understood. In a word, then, it is this: An association of the Alumni of the Military Academy was formed some years since on the plan adopted, so far as we know, by all similar organizations, among the alumni of our collegiate institutions—that is, the possession of a diploma of graduation was made the simple test of eligibility to membership. The question as to whether it was wise to establish any alumni organization at all gave rise to a difference of opinion among the graduates of the Academy, but, so far as we now recollect, the plan of the organization did not call forth criticism. From the first, it has been open to all graduates of the Academy, and has gradually added to its rolls the names of a large number of the leading graduates, GRANT and SHERMAN being included finally among them.



Here and there a Southern graduate who "went with his section" has quietly presented himself at the Alumni meetings; but the association, as an association, has neither encouraged nor discouraged their attendance. The movement of the graduates at St. Louis was an entirely independent one, as we understand it, and its declared object was to bring about a better feeling among one class of those whom the law, public sentiment, geographical necessity, and the irreversible law of historical development have declared must live together as citizens of a common country. As such, it has our most cordial sympathy, and not even the contemptible display of sectional bitterness to which we are treated by a disappointed and soured politician like JEFFERSON DAVIS and by a narrow-minded bigot like D. H. HILL can turn us from our purpose of aiding in all proper ways to bring about a better understanding among the right-minded men of the two sections.

A recent visit to the South has more than ever satisfied us that what that section needs is to be brought more in contact with the general current of our national life, and to be made to comprehend that its true interests are in the direction of our national development. This is a work of time; but it is surely wise to do what we can to encourage every movement that looks to a cordial intercourse between the North and South, whether among the graduates of the Military Academy, the graduates of other institutions of learning, the members of our great religious organizations, or any other bodies which influence public sentiment. The future of this country depends upon the growth in all sections of a national feeling, in place of that sectional feeling which was natural to the provincial state out of which the East and the West were led through the war, whose lessons the South has not yet effectually learned; and until these lessons are learned by the South it will be at the mercy of the demagogues who have heretofore played upon the sentiment of local pride to mislead and befool it. The country, as a whole, suffers from the weakness or the folly of any section, and, trying as it is to patience to submit to the misconception and the sectional narrow-mindedness with which well meant efforts at reconciliation are sure to be received by a large part of the Southern people, we yet feel that we can well afford to be forbearing with them if the good of the country demands it—our good as well as theirs.

We publish this week the announcement of the promotion of Commodore ALMY to be rear-admiral, which makes a commodore of Captain FAIRFAX, a captain of Commander SEMMES, and a commander of Lieutenant-Commander SEELEY. Rear-Admiral ALMY has been forty-four years advancing from the lowest to the highest grade in our naval service, and has well earned the promotion, on which we most heartily congratulate him and his brother officers. He has received orders to relieve Rear-Admiral STEEDMAN in command of the South Pacific station, and leaves for that station by the steamer of September 5. We wish him all success in his new command. Commodore FAIRFAX has happily settled his difficulty with the Department, which has delayed his well-deserved promotion. "After contesting the point," he says in a published letter, "till I found two of my juniors confirmed by the Senate, and seeing no prospect of promotion under the present Secretary, I availed of his offer to 'refer my case to the Board,' and for the second time went before it, and was examined on some rudimentary points in international law and steam tactics, occupying possibly ten minutes, when I was recommended for promotion—all of which is offensive to men of my time of life in any profession, civil or military." His service in the Navy dates from 1837—a record of thirty-six years. Captain SEMMES entered the service four years later, in 1841, and Commander SEELEY in 1852. Rear-Admiral EMMONS, whose retirement opens the way for these promotions, entered the naval service forty-five years ago, April 1, 1828.

COLONEL AND BREVET-BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER, chief signal officer of the Army, sailed for Europe, August 23, under orders from the War Department to attend a meeting of meteorological savants at that place. It is hoped that action will be taken by this convention leading to an international system of weather reporting. The skill

and energy General MYER has shown, placing our system of meteorological observation, have given him a reputation which will give great weight to any recommendations he may have to make as the result of his experience in his peculiar department of the national service.

By way of New Orleans, August 28, comes a report that "a special despatch from Waco, Texas, says the stage driver brings in news that a large body of Indians surprised and captured Fort Sill, in the Indian Territory, massacring the women and children, and nearly half of the Fourth Cavalry." As the Fourth Cavalry is not at Fort Sill, but at Fort Clark, hundreds of miles away, and no report of any such attack has been received either at General SHERIDAN's headquarters or at the headquarters of the Army, there is every reason to believe the story untrue. According to the roster of the Department of Texas, for July, Fort Sill was garrisoned by the following officers and troops:

Field and Staff, Tenth Cavalry.—Colonel B. H. Grierson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, commanding; Major James W. Forsyth; Major George W. Schofield; First Lieutenant S. L. Woodward, adjutant; First Lieutenant William H. Beck; R. Q. M.; Captain A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., post quartermaster; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Brown, U. S. A., post surgeon; Acting Assistant Surgeon F. P. Cleary; Chaplain J. Porter, post chaplain.

Company B, Tenth Cavalry.—Captain J. B. Van de Wiele; First Lieutenant Silas Pepon, A. R. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant J. W. Myers.

Company G, Tenth Cavalry.—Captain Philip L. Lee, First Lieutenant Samuel R. Coladay, Second Lieutenant T. W. Jones.

Company H, Tenth Cavalry.—Captain L. H. Carpenter, First Lieutenant A. S. B. Keyes, Second Lieutenant L. H. Orisman.

Company K, Tenth Cavalry.—Captain C. H. Carlton, First Lieutenant H. G. Smither.

Company M, Tenth Cavalry.—Captain Stevens T. Norvell, First Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Second Lieutenant William B. Harmon.

Company C, Eleventh Infantry.—Captain George E. Sanderson, Second Lieutenant L. A. Matile.

Company O, Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Captain Charles F. Robe, First Lieutenant Jacob Paulus.

Company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Captain Gaines Lawson, First Lieutenant D. B. Wilson, Second Lieutenant Patrick Kellher.

\* On detached service. † On leave of absence.

The Fourth Cavalry were at Fort Clark, with the exception of Companies E and M at Fort Duncan.

The principal part of the address recently delivered by "Admiral" RAPHAEL SEMMES before the Southern Historical Society at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va., was prepared seven years ago, in the Marine Barracks at Washington, while SEMMES was a prisoner of war in the custody of Lieutenants COCHRANE, REID, and GOODSELL, U. S. Marine Corps. It was originally intended as his defence before the Court-martial then anticipated for his trial.

As many letters have been addressed to the War Department asking for copies of the new tactics, we would state that they are not yet ready, and it is impossible to say precisely when they will be ready. They will be issued to the Army as soon as received.

COLONEL Audenried in his article on General Sherman's tour in Europe in the current number of *Harper's Magazine*, mentions that on the visit to the Sultan of Turkey, "when the party had once entered the hall the order of precedence was announced to them by Serbia Pasha through Mr. Brown, the dragoman. Only at that moment was it discovered that Lieutenant Grant was to go first, and, as the son of the President of the United States, he received as a prince royal. It was too late to do anything by way of explanation, and though 'Fred' went forward very reluctantly, he accepted the situation, and, followed in order by General Sherman, Mr. Boker, and the rest of the party, approached the staircase, where, on the landing at which it divided, was standing Abdul Assiz, Sultan of Turkey, who, shaking Lieutenant Grant by the hand, turned, motioned him to continue up the stair-way, and walked by his side, without paying any attention to the rest of the party. The Sultan conducted them into a very handsome room, which looked out upon a most beautiful scene, embracing the Bosphorus, Golden Horn, and city of Stamboul. After entering the room the Sultan received General Sherman very courteously, and seating himself, motioned the party to do likewise. After a short pause he began the conversation in Turkish, which was translated by Mr. Brown. Mr. Boker made a short speech recounting the history of the visitors. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes, and at its termination the Sultan accompanied the party to the head of the staircase, where he shook hands with Lieutenant Grant and the General, simply inclining his head to the rest."

It was charged some weeks ago, says the Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, that a number of important documents relating to the late war could not be found in the War Department. In one instance specific

papers were mentioned. The Secretary, determined to test the truth of this general assertion, accordingly began an investigation in the case mentioned. Nothing could be found to show that the papers were mislaid in the Department. The Secretary singled out various important cases familiar to himself and others, familiar to officers of the Army, and directed that the papers be produced. In every instance they were found in complete order. Determined, however, that nothing should be left undone to arrive at the truth in the matter, the services of old and experienced officers were brought into requisition, and they, too, failed to find any papers lost. Documents written in cipher were translated, and every care taken to ascertain if papers had been removed. All were found in their proper places. The Secretary has just received the reports of the officers who aided him in the search, all of whom report that they can find nothing missing, and the search is now at an end. Secretary Belknap himself, after a rigid examination, has failed to discover that any records of the Department are missing, with the exception of those in the Buell court-martial case. He, however, invites any one who can name any particular papers which they believe to be missing to report the fact to him. As it is a matter of impossibility to examine every paper in the Department, he hopes the parties who charge that papers are missing will specify the documents to him and further search will be made.

WARD B. BURNETT, colonel and brevet brigadier-general of New York volunteers of the Army in Mexico, and Henry Gaines, brevet captain and acting adjutant, sign a call, inviting all of the surviving members of the First regiment of New York Volunteers who were mustered into the service of the United States for the war with Mexico, to meet at the Military Hall, Bowery, opposite Spring street, at 5 P. M., on Saturday, August 30, for regimental business of importance to themselves; and cordially requesting all who served in that war, whether in the naval or military service, to unite with them, at half-past seven P. M., to make arrangements for the celebration of the surrender of the city of Mexico.

THE St. Louis Life Insurance Company in whose prosperity so many officers of the Army and Navy are interested, has been subjected to a change of administration, and the struggle for the control has given rise to much excitement among its managers, agents, and policy holders. We have been unable to reply to the inquiries we have received as to the condition of the company, but are promised some information on this subject, as will be seen from the letter which follows:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: We desire to state through the columns of the *Journal* that a new Board of Directors has just been installed in the St. Louis Mutual Life. Three investigations into the affairs of the institution have been in progress, and although the reports are not yet in print, enough is known to justify us in stating that the financial condition of the company leaves nothing to be desired and will prove satisfactory to all the assured. We hope in your next issue to give these reports in full.

GREGORY & HEWSON, N. Y. Agents, St. Louis M. L. I. Co.

OUR correspondent at Fort Hays writes: The heated term, usually so monotonous, has been rendered rather pleasant by several episodes. The first was a reception given by our commanding officer, on the evening of the fourth. The dancing continued until daylight, only interrupted by refreshments at midnight. The gentlemanly officers and accomplished ladies from the Sixth Cavalry camp, increased the pleasantness of the occasion. Then we were visited by Mrs. Lippincott, better known as Grace Greenwood, and her beautiful daughter. One Sabbath evening, the chaplain persuaded Mrs. L. to "preach." She took for her subject, "Home Duties," and spoke like a wife, mother and true woman. The next evening she gave readings in costume. They were pathetic, humorous, and instructive. The day she left Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, began a visit which continued for ten days. He preached one evening on the "Superiority of Moral Force," and those who heard him do not wonder that he is numbered among the leading pulpit orators of the republic. Following Dr. Ryder came Prof. Mudge, of the State College of Kansas. He is favorable known as a geologist and paleontologist. He came, not for recreation or amusement, but work. When he left he took with him a large lot of fossil bones and teeth, some very rare, and two never before discovered. The Post Surgeon, Dr. Janeway, was of great assistance to him. Army officers and others who have not visited the Plains for a few years will be surprised to learn how rapidly the "Great American Desert" is filling up with a civilized population. Thousands of brave, if not rash men, are making homes for themselves in every direction. The land on both sides of Big creek has been pre-empted or purchased by them. The same with nearly all the arable land in Central Kansas. The wise policy of the Government in aiding the construction of railroads through this almost inaccessible region, has "opened up" the country to adventurous settlers. To "this present" writing they seem to be doing well. The buffalo are disappearing and small farm-houses are seen in their places.

At the cavalry rendezvous, Richmond, Va., established in July by Lieutenant Warrington, Fourth Cavalry, some twelve or fourteen white men were enlisted, after which only negroes presented themselves. These recruits are sent to the Cavalry Depot at St. Louis, Mo.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## A SEAMAN'S OPINION.

to the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: An article appeared in your columns a short time ago referring to the frequent desertions in the Navy, and containing suggestions as to the remedy. The simple reason why men cannot be induced to remain in the service, is because of their ill treatment by the officers and Government. The moment a man joins the service he loses his position as a responsible being and subsides into a sort of creature to whom no fixed laws will apply, and who must be governed by the will or the caprice of the officer. The true sailor values his skill and experience, and likes to see them acknowledged; and to be hounded about the decks by midshipmen, or directed to perform work in a manner contrary to his judgment and often contrary to reason, mortifies him and offends his manliness. He becomes discouraged and dissatisfied, and when to this is added the deprivation of all freedom and privileges, miserable and insufficient food, is it a wonder that he resorts to desertion to free himself from such bondage?

One special cause of desertion is the very one alluded to in your paper, namely, the disinclination to giving men liberty on shore. Keeping men imprisoned on board a ship for eight months or a year, and the ship lying in harbor nine-tenths of the time, is a poor way to encourage men to enlist or to remain after having enlisted. If you should ask a man from the *Kansas* why he deserted he would tell you he was afraid he might be strangled with a deck swab by some of the officers. This has been done. If you should ask a man from the *Powhatan* why he deserted he would probably tell you that it was on account of the excessive severity of the duty required of him, of the total disregard to his rights, privileges and comforts; and often being on board the vessel eight or ten months without having been ashore and having done an extra amount of duty consequent upon the ship being continually short-handed, he became tired and disgusted, and so deserted. If you should inquire of a man who deserted from the *Worcester* why he did so, he would tell you that the ship has been out about nine months this last time, cruising around the West Indies. About a dozen men were allowed to go ashore in Porto Rico, about two dozen more in Matanzas, and occasionally two or three were permitted to walk about in the sand at Key West. With these exceptions, scarcely worth mentioning, no liberty was given. The *Worcester* sailed around the islands, visiting all the choicest ports, St. Thomas, Havana, Barbadoes, Martinique, Kingston—all beautiful, healthy places, where just such commodities as men-of-war's men mostly need are plentiful and cheap, but nobody was allowed to go ashore. The vessel went into the various harbors, and the officers regaled themselves, both aboard and ashore, with dancing, music, all comforts and luxuries, till they were cloyed, and the men, looking over the side, longingly watched the land as the ship steamed out of harbor. The same thing was repeated at each port, till often nine months the ship returned North, the larger portion of her crew never having set foot on shore. Following this experience general liberty was given at Norfolk and one-third of the crew deserted. More would have gone, but their terms of enlistment were nearly expired, and they disliked to leave two or three hard-earned dollars behind them, to start again empty handed.

The history of the *Wyoming's* cruise is but a repetition of the same circumstances. Men deserted from her who had made the Navy a means of livelihood for years. Men who had served an apprenticeship as boys and had risen to be seamen and petty officers; but finding the life under the modern regime too insufferable, they quietly took their leave.

It is noticeable, perhaps, that very few of the men who ship as landmen ever complete their terms of enlistment, though it is very easily explained. Young men, strangers to the sea, are induced by representations to join the service. On the receiving ship they are furnished with what is called an outfit and a small advance in money; for this they are charged usually about fifty or seventy-five dollars. Shortly afterwards they are sent to a sea-going vessel where they find themselves with a lot of ungainly clothing which they are not permitted to wear, and they must draw from the paymaster cloth and flannel and have clothes made of a different style altogether, and burdened with a debt to the Government which will take three months to work up. Then they are expected to do work promptly which they know nothing of, and though no trouble is taken to teach them the routine, they are blacklisted on account of their ignorance, and given extra duty. When the ship goes to sea, instead of having an opportunity of learning something of a seaman's work, they are detailed for duty in the fire room, and sent to work passing coal, and in the bunkers amongst coal dust and ashes, at a temperature of 125 deg. to 135 deg. All this being new and strange, and entirely unexpected, causes disgust and discouragement, and, added to the evils already mentioned, is sufficient to make them desert.

It is becoming more difficult every day to obtain men, and it will continue so until some remedy is applied to these evils. Even sailors have some manhood, and they will not forego everything for fifteen or twenty dollars a month, which is kept from them till the expiration of their term, except what few dollars the captain may see fit occasionally to dole out.

The above named vessels are lying in harbor barely half manned and the deficiencies are difficult to supply. When they are supplied it will be with men who will desert at the first opportunity. It is of no use to suggest

heavier punishments because, they are already too prompt and too severe for slight offences. Sailors must be recognized as men and treated as such. If that were done systematically, a short time would show an improvement in the condition of both the men and the service.

SEAMAN.

## THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The "Address to the Alumni of the West Point Military Academy," recently extensively circulated among "graduates," tacitly ignores all merit in the Army of the Union, beyond its numerical strength, and in the same sentence emblazons as "the bravest and the best" the battalions that attempted the overthrow of our country.

Acknowledging that "national animosities" are disappearing, and that all now enjoy the civil and political rights the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated to destroy, this address professes to desire the return of friendly social relations throughout the country. Whether the application of such discriminating criticisms as those quoted in the first paragraph of this article is a means well suited to the accomplishing of the end professed is a question open to a grave doubt.

The Army of the United States, dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the country, is itself a society, wherein any graduate seeking it in a proper and courteous manner will ever find hospitality, countenance, friendship, and a cordial encouragement to fraternal feeling and patriotic nationality.

The Alumni Association is probably equally ready to receive at its reunions any graduate of respectable standing who may wish to present himself. It has occurred to the writer that the proper way "for those who erred from honest convictions, and unfortunately have not registered themselves as members of the society," is to unostentatiously present themselves in accordance with the constitutional invitation of the society, and show by their presence and deportment that they desire to mingle the "rekindled patriotism of their youth" with that of their brethren, which it, has been, and ever will be the same—yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. The graduates whose allegiance never failed to respond to their country's call, feel no disinclination to meet socially and fraternally their less constant but reconstructed brethren; but they may properly feel opposed to the preparation of a love feast for the prodigals, who might in the eleventh hour leave the viands and the hospitality to be partaken of, as of old, by those whom the host could hardly assemble from the lanes and by-ways of the surrounding country.

ALUMNI.

\*Our correspondent misreads a sentence in the address, which is perhaps liable to the misinterpretation: "Victory could not distinguish the bravest and our best, but rested at last with the most numerous battalions;" that is, as we interpret the sentence, it is meant to say the question of victory was determined by numbers and it did not decide which was "the bravest and best."

## GEORGE MORRIS WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: George Morris Williams, late of the United States Navy, died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Birge, 102 John street, Utica, N. Y., on the 14th of August, 1873, aged 26 years and five months. A few minutes previous to his death he was apparently in good health. One of the family passing his room found him unconscious. He is supposed to have died of heart disease, which is hereditary in his family.

Deceased was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863; graduated in 1867, and resigned in 1869. After his resignation he studied law with Hon. Roscoe Conkling, at Utica. He was called to the bar in 1872.

Born among the hills of Chenango, central New York, his early training was in the rude, primitive schools of that region, where he acquired habits of self-reliance and perseverance, which are the bulwark of true manhood. *Montani semper liberi.* Acquiring himself creditably here, he was sent to the village academy whilst very young, where he received his preliminary instructions for the naval school, whither he was appointed at the age of sixteen.

He distinguished himself at Annapolis, not so much by class standing as by thoroughly mastering his course, by intimate communion with general literature and belles-lettres, and by striving to become in every way worthy to wear the proud old title of gentleman.

His naval training fitted him admirably for legal investigation, and his civil associates predicted for him a brilliant career in the law.

Just as he had completed his studies, and was about to locate himself professionally, he was summoned hence, and translated almost without the pangs of death.

Standing, as we do to-day by his newly made-grave, the lesson of his life and early decease ought not to go by entirely unheeded. To him there was nothing terrible in the thoughts of death. Much as he had to live for, admired as he was by all who knew him for his extraordinary intellectual powers, death was at all times preferable to dishonor. He was always affable and courteous. He wore his honors gracefully, and never sullied them. There was nothing sycophantic in his nature. His every day intercourse bespoke the man; nor did he ever forget the feelings of others. He never foiled a friend nor feared an enemy. There was a charm in his manner and a nobility in his bearing which caused him to be universally respected. Everybody welcomed him, for he was at home in any society. To some it is given to afflict mankind at pleasure; others never wound those with whom they affiliate. To the latter class belonged George Morris Williams. The writer of this legend will ever hold him in grateful remembrance, for in him he has lost his best friend. Thou art gone, O, my familiar, and hast left a void which naught can fill! Close companionship and unreserved intercourse taught me to love, honor, and respect thee. But it is consoling to think that for no act of thine would mourning be appropriate.

C. J. B.

## NAVY REPORTS OF VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The following interesting reports, made to Rear-Admiral Case, under his General Order No. 2, by the officers named, we are permitted to present to our readers:

FLEET ENGINEER E. D. ROBLE.

From Trieste I proceeded to Vienna, over the great Austrian Southern and Semmering railway, which was a journey of twenty-two hours in the train, which started at 7 P. M., although the distance of 364 miles is run by the express train in 14 hours and 36 minutes. This is an average speed of 25 miles an hour, including 21 stoppages; excluding them, the running speed is at the average rate of 30 miles. When one considers the many steep grades, on curves of unusually small radius, to be overcome on this remarkable road, the average speed is all that could be expected. The road-bed and ballasting, the culverts and embankments, viaducts and tunnels along the line are all constructed with the utmost care and in the most approved manner. If the cars possessed the conveniences which are common with us less frequent stoppages would be required, and the comfort of the passengers would be greatly increased. Every mile of this railway has its special watchman, or *catchewoman*, who stands at attention with signal flags enclosed in a case and salutes the officers of the passing train in military style.

Every common or country road-crossing is stopped by a revolving pole or gate, which consists of a lever loaded with a heavy weight on its short end near its fulcrum post. This pole is made to rise and fall vertically, instead of swinging horizontally, which is the usual practice in our country, and it is frequently operated by a watchman who is stationed a long distance from the crossing, with a lever and iron wire connection. So far as the scenery along the route is concerned, nothing grander or more magnificent can be imagined. In approaching Vienna the road winds through the justly celebrated Semmering Pass, at an elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, where, in close proximity to abrupt precipices, hundreds of feet above rocky ravines, the train shoots around sharp curves, over immense double-arched viaducts, and through tunnels and arcades, which by their beauty and grandeur command the admiration of every passenger. This was the first of the continental mountain railways, and it remains unsurpassed as a monument of skill in this branch of engineering construction.

Arriving at Vienna in the evening, I found no lack of hotel accommodation there, the only trouble being to make a choice among the great number which were offered.

Of course, the next day was devoted to the World's Exposition. Never in all my experience had I seen anything to equal it in interest; but I soon began to realize the impossibility of getting anything more than a hasty glance at the multitude of machines, models, and objects worthy of careful inspection which were collected there during the few days I had to devote to them.

Entering the great machinery hall first, at the end allotted to the United States, I was agreeably surprised to find so creditable a display where I had been led to believe our country was lamentably deficient. Although there are very few steam engines on exhibition in our section, there is a fine collection of machine tools, such as lathes, planing, and shaping machines, slatters, etc., contributed by Messrs. Wm. Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, which are fully equal, if not superior, in their finish and every other respect, to any article of the kind in the entire exposition. Many of these machine tools are marked "sold," which is proof conclusive that they are appreciated by European experts, and it must be especially gratifying to the exhibitors. The Messrs. Sellers also exhibit a revolving puddling furnace of their own design, some rolling-mill plant, and an excellent steam hammer. There is a fine collection of tools exhibited by Messrs. Pratt & Whitney of Hartford, Conn., and by the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company of Providence, Rhode Island. A great number of wood-working, shoe-making, and sewing machines are also in operation there, giving this section as lively and busy an appearance as any American could desire. The steam for operating all these machines is furnished by a horizontal tubular boiler, made by Messrs. Pitkin Brothers & Co., of Hartford, Conn., which is set up in a small building outside the main hall, and has proved very efficient. It would be absurd for me to attempt a detailed description, for there are several hundred exhibitors from the United States, and many thousand articles contributed in our section alone.

In the agricultural hall the American exhibit of reapers, mowing machines, rakes, etc., though comparatively small in number, is fully equal in finish, and far superior in effectiveness, to most of those shown by the other countries.

I regretted that no specimens of our magnificent locomotives were to be found alongside the exhibits in this line of other nations, for I am sure the contrast would have proved most favorable to the American builders. Specimens of our unequalled steam fire engines, calorific engines, Pullman's palace cars, etc., would also have added much to the attractiveness and beauty of the United States section. But great praise is certainly due to those hundreds of American exhibitors who have persevered in spite of all discouragement, and have made our part of the great exhibition so attractive as it really is.

The English and French sections of the machinery hall contain thousands of machines, any one of which fifty years ago would probably have been considered a marvellous production, and a large volume would be required for their simple enumeration. Several marine engines are exhibited in separate pavilions. Near the eastern end of the main machinery hall I found in one building three compound marine engines complete, but without surface condensers, as they have been made for steamers on the Danube by an Austrian company. One of these is a fine example of a compound oscillating engine, with its crank, shaft, and wheels complete.



Portable, semi-portable, and stationary engines are exhibited in the most astonishing variety, of every conceivable shape and construction, most of them having steam-jacketed cylinders, and many of them applying the compound principle, with high grades of expansion.

There are many European imitations of our own excellent Corliss engines, none of which, however, appear equal to the originals.

One of the most interesting exhibits of machinery is the "road steamer," built by Messrs. A. M. Perkins & Sons of London. It is a novelty in almost every respect; has little compound engines of about twenty horse power, which make a thousand revolutions per minute, with steam of 450 pounds pressure, while the boiler is constructed entirely of iron tubes with welded ends, which have been tested to 3,000 pounds pressure without giving any evidence of weakness. The little steamer weighs about four tons, and is mounted on three wheels, the leading or driving wheel having an india-rubber tire. It makes a speed of eight miles an hour, travelling about the Prater grounds over rough places with apparent ease, while it is steered with the utmost precision.

In a large pavilion on one side of the main exhibition building the Austrian and Hungarian Lloyds have a collection of their own, which is of the greatest interest to the marine engineer. It contains, among several thousand other things, complete models of ships and engines, and also a fine model of Mosell's floating dock, which consists of two steam vessels connected by a simple mechanism, that can propel themselves to any port where the dock may be required. These vessels can be sunk to admit another on the gridiron between them, and then the three rise together, by forcing the water out of the sunken steamers with powerful air pumps. A machine shop on one of the steamers is a part of the design, which has many good points.

Another separate and large pavilion is devoted to the exhibition of ordnance materials, crank shafts for steamers, railway machinery, and a multitude of other articles from the cast-steel manufactory of Fried. Krupp, near Essen, Germany.

The finished and mounted guns of all classes in this building comprise a collection of such interest that I will enclose herewith a pamphlet published by the proprietor, which contains a detailed description of them.

In the department of mining engineering the exposition is exhausted, showing the application of all kinds of machinery to facilitate the work, both subterranean and surface, as well as the various methods of dressing the ores and coal for the market—all admirably exhibited by beautiful sectional models and complete drawings. In short, every branch of mechanical industry and the fine arts is fully represented in this marvellous universal exhibition.

Leaving Vienna early one morning, I took passage in the steamer which ran down the "Blue Danube" about 200 miles, to Pesh, in Hungary, arriving there about sunset the same evening. This was a most delightful excursion, resembling in many respects that on the St. Lawrence river from Lake Ontario to Montreal. For a long distance our steamer passed among low densely wooded islands exactly like the "Thousand Islands" of the St. Lawrence, where it was a constant source of wonder which channel our pilot would take, or how he could possibly avoid running the vessel ashore, so short and sudden were the turns we made, and when we reached the district in Hungary where the valley contracts, and the river winds among vine-clad hills, which are surrounded by grand old castles and picturesque ruins, all our passengers were enthusiastic in their admiration. We passed a great many little towns which looked home-like and prosperous. Along the river banks we frequently saw immense herds of horses and cattle grazing, and we passed through many thriving colonies of "boat mills," which are moored in the river at various points where the current is rapid enough to turn their wheels. In approaching Pesh the river becomes crowded with boats, rafts, and small steamers, when suddenly a fine view is gained of the city, with its magnificent palatial residences, its busy streets, and the imposing suspension bridge which connects it with Ofen.

Next to Vienna, Pesh is the most imposing city in the Austrian empire. It has special advantages on account of its location, as the centre of the great Hungarian grain trade, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, having now over 200,000 inhabitants. These Hungarians are intelligent in appearance and refined in their manners. The principal public promenade in Pesh, along the banks of the Danube, is a charming boulevard, thronged with well dressed pleasure seekers, while the numerous bands of music continually tempt one to take a seat at the rustic tables outside the attractive cafes, and indulge in the coffee or beer which is furnished there at small cost. The extensive baths and beer gardens in Ofen and the suburbs are also a favorite resort for all classes of the people, and altogether Pesh has many attractions.

I returned from there by a railway through Hungary, another ride of 22 hours, and rejoined the *Wabash* at Trieste on the evening of the 19th instant.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON M. L. RUTH.

The Sanitary Pavilion, as it is called, is situated in an extreme corner of the ground, and hence is not visited to any great extent, except by those whose professional curiosity calls them thither. The pavilion is well arranged for the purpose for which it is intended, being a rectangle, surrounding on three sides a plat on which tracks are laid to accommodate the ambulance trains which have been sent by the Sanitary authorities of Austria and France. These ambulance trains consist of—1. A store car; 2. A car for the medical officers; 3. A kitchen; 4. A convalescent car; 5. Hospital cars with cots, swinging and otherwise, for the transportation of those wounded sufficiently severely to be confined to bed. The arrangements of these cars are quite simple, and it would be no extraordinary labor to convert any of our passenger, or even freight cars, into equally comfortable conveyances for our wounded.

In the Sanitary Pavilion, apart from the ambulance trains, there is not an extensive display of articles pertaining to the domain of medical and surgery. The instruments exhibited by the Austrian and French makers are all of the latest patterns and most approved forms, and for beauty of finish compare favorably with those of the best makers with us. Some of the most recent inventions, in the way of surgical implements, have not been shown, and, taking the display as an entirety it is not at all complete, and one would be very far from arriving at a proper idea of the advanced stage of the surgical instrument maker's art, by observing it.

The operation of the "transfusion of blood" is now claiming a great deal of attention in Europe, owing to the success of several operations lately performed in Naples, and consequently an apparatus for this purpose attracts some attention. It does not differ in principle from those used in the United States and England.

A great variety of splints and bandages are shown, but they seem intended for the observation of laymen as nothing of great originality is exhibited. The plaster of Paris dressing of Dr. Bilothe, with models, is exhibited, but the idea is now so well taught in all the medical colleges at home, that it no longer merits the prominent position that has been given it.

In the department of stretchers and portable ambulances there is quite a good display. I notice one stretcher invented by Dr. Metcalf, of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. This is an appliance especially designed for those who have been injured on the mountains, or in situations where transportation is attended with difficulty, owing to the roughness of the route or ascents and descents to be made. The object to be attained is to keep the patient in a horizontal position, no matter how uneven the route may be. For this purpose the cot is entirely separated from the frame except by a central pivot, on which it oscillates at will, by india rubber bands; being thus suspended it does not partake of the motion of the frame but preserves always its horizontal position, no matter what the position of the bearers may be. This form of cot is especially applicable for use on ship-board, where ladders are to be descended from the spar and main decks to the sick bay.

In the Sanitary Pavilion there is also a display of various filters, patent arms and legs, hernia trusses, etc., all of which have been in use for some time. I consider the display made in this department, as not at all remarkable—that is to say, looking at it as an exhibition for professional eyes. It does good, however, because it draws attention to the rapid strides made by the medical profession during late years toward the great good for which all physicians and surgeons are striving—the amelioration of the condition of the sick and wounded during the time of war. The Geneva Convention, by the immunities which it has given to the surgical corps of armies engaged in hostilities has done a grand work, and the last war in Europe has demonstrated that where the proper sanitary regulations are observed, and the decrees of the Geneva Convention are carried out, not only a vast amount of good can be done, but the horrors of war can be ameliorated to a great degree. Thousands of brave men are living to-day to whom the "white cross" brought the succor for the want of which they would have filled nameless graves at Gravelotte or Sedan.

The general hospital at Vienna is built according to the old method of building hospitals. Of the ancient class it is perhaps as perfect and as complete as any. I did not have an opportunity of investigating all its wards thoroughly, owing to the fact that the summer vacation was in progress, and most of the surgeons and students were absent. The peculiar feature of the Vienna school is well carried out at this immense "Krankenhaus." Each professor has a special ward, and diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, can be studied to great advantage, owing to the vast number of cases, and the help given to students by assigning to each a certain number of patients to work upon. Surgical cases and cases of syphilis, both primary and secondary, are in great numbers, and give to the earnest worker a vast opportunity of gaining knowledge of these specialties. The wards for skin diseases are especially worthy of notice, for in them Professor Hebra treats with the greatest success the most vicious of the scourges to which the human integument is liable. At some future time I hope to have the opportunity of visiting once more the Vienna hospital, and if possible, of availing myself of some of its many clinical advantages.

From Vienna I proceeded directly to Munich, where I enjoyed the pleasure of visiting the galleries of ancient and modern pictures for which it is famed. From Munich over the Brunner Pass by way of Innsbruck and Posen to Venice, is a long, but not uninteresting railroad ride. The Brunner Pass is perhaps not so picturesque, nor so wild as the Soemmering, but the road is built with more skill, and the impediments that nature has thrown in the way have been surmounted at less cost. I remained in Venice for two days, but being fatigued by my rapid journey, I enjoyed the luxury of rest, and with the exception of a visit to the general hospital, whose arrangement I had before inspected, I visited none of the so-called sights. My return to Trieste by night was accomplished without incident.

MIDSHIPMAN THOMAS C. WOOD.

The principal object of my visit was to see the exposition, which, however, I did not have time to do thoroughly, as one could easily spend weeks, and almost months, in inspecting the various objects of art, science, and industry exhibited.

At the time of my visit the exposition had been in progress for nearly three months, and as no more articles were being admitted, everything was in a condition of completeness.

The industry palace is the great central feature of the exhibition. It is of immense size, covering an interior space of twenty acres. This interior space consists of a series of parallel galleries, each one of which is a perfect architectural work. The other buildings are the machinery hall—a long, plain, strongly-built structure; agri-

cultural halls which are beautifully constructed, perfect miracles of light and ornamental wood-work, affording ample space for the exhibition of the agricultural products of the world as well as for the machinery now coming into such general use for the cultivation and harvesting of such products; and the art building, which stands by itself on a line with the industry palace, and is a plain substantial building of brick and stucco.

The site of the exhibition buildings was until recently a public pleasure park, containing quite a number of music halls and restaurants, which, when lighted in the evening, forms one of the most brilliant spectacles imaginable.

I refrain from any description of the interior of the exhibition buildings, as, taking into consideration the exceedingly short time I spent in Vienna and at the exposition, I would fail utterly to do justice to the subject.

#### GERMAN STUDENT DUELS.

YOUR German student's proper weapon is the Schlager—a narrow strip of soft steel, made razor-sharp for some sixteen inches down from the squared-off point, and heavily hilted, like a Scotch claymore. The Schlager is the life of the corps system; the corps student talks, eats, sleeps, drinks Schlager. It forms his code of honor, is the foundation of his social standing and renown. Strange, mutes the Western savage, that an overgrown lanceet should maintain unimpaired during hundreds of years the vitality of an institution whose life-blood had also scarce circulated at all. The element of adventure, of danger—literally the seal of blood has proved stronger than laws, constitutions, principles, or anything else, to bind these young fellows together from age to age. A mutual noselighting organization outlasts dynasties.

But are not duels—even Schlager duels—illegal? demands the savage. Yes, and so are prize fights at home, and the law is no less efficiently maintained. Caught fighting, it goes hard with the intrepid duelist, as of old with the detected thieves of Sparta. But let him appear next morning in the lecture-room with a strip of black court-plaster from nose to ear—the professor tips him a sober wink, and concedes with him that he should have wielded his razor with so unsteady a hand. Among his fellow students his standing is high in proportion as his scars are many. He seeks not to hide them; rather, lest they heal too smoothly, he will caution the surgeon to sew them up loosely, and will drink deep and sleep little for a week thereafter. A certain dauntless hero, who had had his cheek ripped open from the corner of the mouth to the ear, laying all the teeth bare, drank himself into insensibility the same night, in spite of the difficulty he must have experienced in keeping his mouth from leaking! His scar serves the student by way of Iron Cross—perhaps would hardly be exchanged therefor, being a proof beyond all controversy that the wearer had shed blood, which the cross is not. Certainly it is a convenience to carry the record of one's valor upon the countenance. You have but to face your enemy, and if your nose, ear, or wanting, you shall see him tremble. This reminds the savage of a certain pleasant gentleman he has met, whose nose begins well, but ends at right angles with itself. That man's history is thrilling. A duel—a slash! slash! Ha! the tip of his nose is gone! but where? where? Search everybody! Ha! behold the dog! he looks suspicious—guilty. The dog is kicked violently—gods! the nose-tip is disgorged; the owner snatches it up—claps it on; hastily does the surgeon sew it in place. It is healed and well again—but, alas! 't was clapped on upside down.—*Julian Hawthorne, in September Galaxy.*

THE Stockholm *Aftonblad* of the 17th of July contains some official accounts from the commander of the North Pole expedition. They wintered in 79 deg. 53 min. north latitude and 16 deg. 15 min. east longitude, where they put together a house, the intention being for the ships to proceed further north in the middle of September to make depots of stores at intervals along the route proposed to be taken by the sledging parties that would follow at a later period. This design, however, was frustrated by the early severity of the winter. On the 4th of October the scientific members of the expedition took up their abode in the house. On the 20th of the same month the sun disappeared below the horizon, it having been already hidden from their view on the 13th by high mountains. Still daylight continued to some extent till the latter part of November, when it may be said it was totally dark at mid-day. Occasionally up to this date the temperature fell to 28 degrees Celsius, but it was not painful either when moving about or while sleeping in a tent on the ice. No open water was visible at all. The health of all was satisfactory until the rations were reduced in order to assist starving ships' crews who walked across the ice on hoarding of the expedition. Scurvy resulted from this privation. Important results are expected from the observations taken, especially of the northern lights as analyzed by the spectrum. As regards the deep sea dredging, it could be continued nearly the whole time, and the specimens brought to the surface showed that animal life was in no way interfered with by severe cold and darkness continuing for many months, and that sea-weeds also flourished. The sun was not visible from the 20th of October to the 21st of February following, but the moon showed itself uninterruptedly night and day every alternate fortnight, for ten days of which it never disappeared below the horizon. The despatch was dated the 23d of February this year, and ended with the expression of a hope of being able to proceed further north as soon as circumstances should permit. One of the three ships forming the expedition had lately come into harbor in Norway.

THE Kashgar ambassador has offered the Czar the active support of Kashgar troops in any further enterprise Russia may deem it necessary to undertake against Khiva.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE MEDAL COMPETITIONS.**—There are now a series of three competitions for handsome gold medals taking place at Creedmoor, and the contests have awakened a lively interest among the many amateur riflemen of the National Rifle Association. The first of this series was opened by the Amateur Rifle Club. These contests take place on the second Saturday of each month, and thus far the members of the club have had two trials, Captain Bodine winning both times. The terms of the competition require that the badge shall be won three times before it can be claimed, but not necessarily in succession. The conditions of the match require the competitors to be members of the Amateur Rifle Club, and any rifle not over ten pounds in weight can be used, the trigger to be not less than three pounds test pull; telescope sights excluded; distance, five hundred yards; position, any (but without artificial rest); rounds, seven, with privilege of one sighting shot; entrance fee, fifty cents. The next trial will take place on the second Saturday in September, and if Captain Bodine then wins again, the badge of course becomes his property; but if he should by chance fail to make a winning score, the competition will continue until some one wins it three times. The chances, however, are very strongly in favor of the Jersey rifleman, from the Highlands.

The competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge is open to members of the National Rifle Association, and is somewhat similar in conditions, except that the distance is 200 yards; position, standing; and number of shots, five. Prizes are also awarded to the first, second, and third highest scores from the amounts received as entrance fees. One trial has already taken place for this badge, when Captain Bodine made the highest score. The next trial will take place on this Saturday, August 30, and we would advise the marksmen to look out for the man who comes over from New Jersey.

The arrangements for the competition for the press trophy, offered by Orange Judd, Esq., editor of the *Agriculturist*, have not as yet been completed, but already several members of the press have signified their intention of entering the "team," and the match promises to be one of the most interesting that has yet taken place at Creedmoor. Saturday afternoon seems to be the time when the greatest assemblage of marksmen gathers at the range, and the shooting for sweepstakes is one of the interesting pastimes of the members.

**TENTH INFANTRY.**—This command—or rather battalion—comprising Companies C, E, F, H, and K, go into camp at Poughkeepsie for three days, commencing September 8. The battalion go into tents with their own tin plates and cups, knife, fork, spoon, etc., in true Army style, and trust to do something practical instead of indulging in the ordinary drunken target-shooting spree. The Twenty-first regiment, of Poughkeepsie, Colonel Smith, receive the Tenth and camp with it, and on its return to Albany it will be received by the Twenty-fifth regiment, Colonel Andes. The Tenth during its encampment expect to practice target-shooting, preparatory to entering a team at Creedmoor, at 100, 200, and 300 yards; and hope next year to improve on these short ranges. The Tenth and Twenty-first will be conjointly reviewed by General Hasted September 9. The Tenth battalion is fortunate in falling into the hospitable hands of the Twenty-first, and during its short stay we feel assured Colonel Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsey—in fact the entire regiment—will pay the Capital boys particular attention and give them a capital time.

**THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.**—The following circular has been issued by the Inspector-General of the State to the division commanders of the National Guard State of New York:

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL S. N. Y.,  
33 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, Aug. 25, 1873.

Major-General ———, commanding ——— division N. G.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that you will direct your subordinate commanders to furnish me with copies of their orders for all their reviews, inspections, and drills at the same time that they issue them to their commands. Very respectfully yours,

WM. H. MORRIS, I. G. S. N. Y.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—The Twenty-eighth battalion, Colonel Burger, assembled at its armory on Monday morning, and proceeded to the High Ground Schuetzen Park for target practice. For the first time the members paraded in white trousers, and presented a very handsome appearance. The formation, by Adjutant Pape, was according to some points obtained at West Point recently while on a visit, and taking into consideration the fact that it was a strange movement to the "German warriors," it was performed with more smoothness than expected. Adjutant Pape will soon realize, however, that West Point battalion formation won't do for the Twenty-eighth or any organization having distinct companies. The battalion paraded eight companies of twelve files each, and after spending an enjoyable day returned full of fun and lager, and in good order, to the armory, much pleased with the day's experience. We have no record of the shooting, and probably it is just as well, everything considered.

**FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Colonel J. S. McLeer has assumed command of his regiment, and in General Orders states that "he cannot let the opportunity pass without re-

turning his warmest thanks to the officers and members for their enthusiastic support and encouragement during the time that he was in temporary command of the regiment. Fully sensible of the honor and responsibility of the position to which he has been elected, and stimulated by a sense of duty, and above all animated by a warm love for this regiment of 'ours,' he freely pledges anew his best efforts for its advancement and interest." In conclusion he thus addresses the command: "Comrades, you have worked well for the regiment during the past year, and have reason to feel proud of the result of your labors. Much remains to be accomplished. The season for drill is about to open, and the commanding officer trusts that every member of the regiment will see the necessity of extra exertion; let no one, except from causes that cannot be avoided, absent himself from the regular drills of his company. It is by individual attention that each officer and member is encouraged to perform the duties devolving upon him. It is no excuse for one that another is negligent. The officers cannot discharge duties successfully unless the members heartily co-operate. Then let us express the hope that the past may be but a slight earnest of the future, and that by the hearty and enthusiastic co-operation of every man in the regiment, strict attention to duty, and soldier-like obedience to orders, the 'Old Fourteenth' will ever retain and increase its well earned, 'battle-won' reputation, as well as its hold on the respect and confidence of the citizens of Brooklyn."

The following appointments on the staff of the colonel commanding are announced: First Lieutenant Jonathan A. Smith, adjutant; Major and Brevet Colonel James L. Farley, surgeon; First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. C. Booth, quartermaster; Captain Alex. R. Samuels, assistant commissary of subsistence; Captain Edward C. Parkinson, chaplain; Wm. B. Maas, sergeant-major; Alex. Barnie, quartermaster-sergeant; John H. Fisher, hospital steward; Wm. H. Maxwell, commissary-sergeant; Geo. W. Hill, drum-major. Sergeant James Keating, of Company A, has been detailed as sergeant-standard-bearer.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The Ninth is remarkably quiet, and a rumor has been current for some time past that it is practically without a head, and that its commander will retire or has retired, and that the officer next in command contemplates resigning. This of course would wipe out the present field of the regiment and place the command in an unfortunate position. These rumors have come to us for some time past, and we trust they are not entirely true. One thing, however, is true, and that is that the regimental commander has lost his influence with the regiment. The Ninth must look up immediately; it will not do to allow its good stock to fall so far below par.

**WIMBLEDON V. CREEDMOOR.**—The camp at Wimbledon, England, was broken up last month, and the contest in marksmanship is over on those grounds for this season. The first annual contest in this country of a similar character will take place at Creedmoor, Long Island, October 8, and will last for at least three days. This rifle competition at targets is new to us, and the militia or National Guard of the States have had but little practice; but the marksmanship thus far developed at Creedmoor promises well for the fall competition at 200 yards, and the intermediate ranges this side of a thousand yards. The practice shots thus far average very well with those at Wimbledon, particularly at 200 and 500 yards, and at the fall meeting we expect to see some good shooting. The greatest interest at Wimbledon centered to a great degree in the contest for the Elcho Challenge Shield. The competition for this was between the team of England, Scotland, and Ireland, at 800 and 1,000 yards. This took place on the 17th of July, when Ireland for the first time carried off the prize, or a "dummy" which represented it, the shield itself being at the Vienna Exposition. In speaking of this contest the *Broad Arrow* says:

The match commenced in the morning, and was not decided till nearly seven o'clock at night. After the shooting at the first range, 800 yards, Ireland led England by eight points, and Scotland was twenty-one points behind. This order was never afterwards disturbed, and Ireland not only won on the whole, but won at every range separately. The full list of points obtained, which we publish below, supercedes the necessity of any detailed account of the shooting. It was soon apparent that Scotland was altogether out of the race, but the match between England and Ireland was watched with the greatest interest till the close, when Ireland, having still five shots to spare, was equal to the English team.

A considerable number of spectators had collected at the 1,000 yards' range, in anticipation of the competition, and when, retreating farther and farther from the target, the marksmen had reached that point, the remaining operations were executed under the eyes of a large assemblage, which, in addition to very many ladies, contained most of those members of the two Houses of Parliament whose faces are familiar at Wimbledon. The scores were written up on great black boards, so that it was easy to the least experienced to keep up current with the firing, and credit was thus given not only to the sustained excellence of the winning team's performance, but also to the high scores which were made by individual competitors, of which Mr. Fenton's 158, winding up with eight consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards, was the most remarkable. Mr. Young's 156, Mr. Milner's 155, the Messrs. Rigby's and Mr. E. Ross's 154, made in half a mile of wind at long distances, out of a possible 180, were also justly considered fine examples of shooting, and low murmurs of applause were heard from time to time when bull's-eye was added to bull's-eye.

The competition for the challenge cups given by the late Rajah of Kolapore, was participated in by a picked team from the United Kingdom, and eight men chosen among the Canadians. The contest was open to any other colony

or to the Indian Civil Service. The hopes of the camp were with the Canadians, who won the cups last year, but these expectations were disappointed, chiefly in consequence of the ill-success which at the second distance fell to the lot of one of the Canadian team. He made a centre with his first shot, and did not at that range strike the target again. The United Kingdom team made a total of 439 points against 412 by the Canadian team. Of these totals, the United Kingdom made 150 at 200 yards, 171 at 500, and 116 at 600. The Canadians made 160 at 200 yards, 141 at 500, and 121 at 600.

The competition among the Canadians themselves for prizes given by the Canadian Reception Committee was at 500 yards, highest possible score 28. There were eleven entries, two making 26, two 24, one 23, two 22, one 21, and three 20 points. We give these scores for the purpose of enabling some of the sharpshooters at Creedmoor to compare their own practice with that of England and Canada.

**THE MILITARY POLICEMEN.**—The pet hobby of General Duryee, of the Police Commissioners, seems likely never to be realized. It will be some time at least before he marches at the head of his armed police brigade of 800 men. The requisition for arms for the use of the police has been mildly refused by the Commander-in-Chief, there being no arms in the arsenal of this State for that purpose, and "the present condition of the National Guard in arms and discipline," in the opinion of the Governor, "renders a resort to any other force entirely unnecessary." This is the whole story in a nutshell; and in saying this the Governor pays a just compliment to the self-sacrificing troops of the State, and at the same time virtually kills a movement unwise in conception, and detrimental to the interests of the State. Governor Dix has taken the true view of the subject, and the people, whether in the militia or not, will heartily concur in the "opinion," as given by him in his letter to Mayor Havemeyer, which we append:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
ALBANY, August 22, 1873.

To William F. Havemeyer, Esq., Mayor of the City of New York.

SIR: I have received your letter of July 11, communicating a resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners authorizing Commissioner Duryee "to procure the use of so many rifles as he may deem necessary for drill purposes," and inclosing a requisition for 800 Remington breech-loaders and equipments and other military arms and accoutrements, which I am asked to furnish under the act of the Legislature passed April 15, 1845, entitled "An act to enforce the laws and preserve order."

It would be a sufficient answer to your request to say that there are no arms in the arsenal of this State, by which your requisition can be complied with. The only Remington rifles owned by the State are in the hands and for the use of the National Guard, which is only partially armed, and an appropriation was made at the late session of the Legislature to supply the deficiency by the purchase of an additional number.

I deem it proper to add that I do not consider the act of 1845, cited by you, as authorizing me to furnish arms for the purpose indicated in the extract from the paper presented by Commissioner Duryee to the Board of Police Commissioners, which came to me with your requisition. That paper contemplates the organization of a brigade of the police force "in military form, and instructed in the manual of arms, and in evolutions adapted to service in cities, this brigade to be used as a military force" under certain circumstances.

Though the resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners merely authorized Commissioner Duryee to procure rifles for drill purposes, it is quite apparent that the arms specified in the requisition are required for the permanent use of the proposed brigade, and that a temporary loan of them from the State would not answer the purpose in view. The whole tenor of the act of 1845 manifests that its provisions were intended to meet extraordinary emergencies, and not to aid in the formation of permanent military bodies. It is true it authorizes sheriffs, under sheriffs, or district attorneys, with the assent of the majority of the county judges, and with the assent of the Governor, if he shall deem it necessary and proper, to contract with and organize a guard for the protection of any jail or prison, to arrest, detain, or have in self-keeping any prisoner, or to enforce any process, judgment, or decree of any court. But such guard is to be placed under the command and direction of such officer or officers as shall be designated by the Governor, or if he make no designation, under the sheriff or deputy, or officers designated by them; and it is to be subject to all such rules and regulations for its government and action as shall have been agreed on at the time of its organization or afterward directed by the Governor, who may at any time revoke, alter, or modify the authority to organize such guard.

The same act authorizes the Governor to order the militia into service in case of insurrection, and to enforce the execution of civil or criminal process when forcibly resisted. All the provisions of this act show that they were intended to meet temporary and not permanent exigencies. The object for which the arms required is asked for by you is to aid in the organization of a permanent military force, under the control of the municipal authorities of the city of New York apart from the military organizations of the State, and with drawn from the direction and control of its military authorities. The purpose avowed in Commissioner Duryee's paper is to dispense with the services of the militia for the preservation of the public order in sudden emergencies, and thus to supersede the established mode of suppressing resistance to the laws in the city of New York. I have grave doubts whether such a military organization as is proposed is warranted by article 7 of the charter of the city by which the power and duties of the Police Department are defined. If it has this authority, other cities must possess it, and, without regard to the question of power, I consider it very questionable whether the public order or security would be promoted by the organization of armed military bodies under the direction and control of municipal corporations, and independent of the military authority of the State. There is ample provision in our laws to preserve the public peace by calling on the local militia in case of need in aid of the civil authority. The present condition of the National Guard in arms and discipline renders a resort to any other force entirely unnecessary; and I believe the existing mode of put-



ting down resistance to the laws to be in all respects the wisest and safest.

Under these circumstances, I should have been constrained under the discretion given to me by the act of 1845 to decline to comply with the requisition addressed to me, even if the means of doing so were at my disposal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DIX.

**THE CALIFORNIA "INSTITUTION."**—We have among us a detachment of the California National Guard, all the way from San Francisco. This detachment comprises some twenty-five members of Company H, Second Infantry of California, called the San Francisco Cadets. These cadets are only a portion of the company, but that portion who, by long and constant practice, have acquired a method of "going it blind" in military movements; in other words, this detachment has introduced the novelty of going through a series of fancy military movements uniformly and with great precision with bandages over their eyes. The Cadets came from home with a great fame for this peculiar drill, obtained on the Pacific slope, and, as their doings had preceded them at least a few days, of course all the military herenabout were on the *qui vive* to see the California military "institution." The detachment arrived, via the Pacific road, on Monday, under command of its instructor, Captain McDonald, a gentleman who returns to New York for the first time after an absence of twenty-five years. The company came here, as we understand, with no idea of giving pay exhibitions, nor to enter into competition with any military organization, but merely on a tour of pleasure, and to receive more glory and renown for excellence of drill. Unfortunately, they came to New York with but slight notice, and no preparations were therefore made for their reception; otherwise, we feel assured that the Seventh or some other regiment would have taken measures to have had them received in good style. It is no small undertaking for a National Guard organization to visit another some 3,000 miles distant, all the way by rail. It is something worthy of particular comment, and we trust that, during the stay of the San Francisco Cadets in these parts they will receive the hospitable welcome they deserve. The Cadets, on their arrival, proceeded (according to the arrangements of their secretary and the courtesy of the Seventh) to the Seventh's armory, where quarters were provided for them during their stay in the city, and everything made comfortable for them. The Seventh's "boys," on Monday evening, soon made the acquaintance of the Pacific slopers, and gave them a warm welcome. On Tuesday evening the Cadets, in their full Zouave costume, gave an exhibition drill in the main drill room of the armory before the officers of the First and Second divisions N. G., many officers of the Army, and other distinguished guests. There was also a fair sprinkling of ladies in the large assemblage.

The drill of the Cadets is, to say the least, remarkable, and well worth witnessing. It shows how men can be made mere machines by instruction and practice. It is a combination of fancy executions, taken in part from the English rifle drill, the bayonet exercise being a mixture of the McClellan and Monstrey, the instructor claiming to have introduced many new and original movements of his own. The command drilled ten files only, the exhibition opening with the manual at the tap of the drum, the command standing at an open order. The nature of the movements placed them beyond strict military criticism, no regard being paid to the Tactics as prescribed for the use of the Army and militia, and their utility is very questionable. The mere fact of the men being blindfolded has little to do with the drill, as it is evident that any squad of men, after becoming as perfect in their movements as these Cadets, could soon acquire the same faculty of "feeling" their way. There were those present, of course, who were skeptical as to the blindfold business, as the folds of the bandages were placed over the forehead just above the eye, a corner or flap hanging over the eyes. This flap was raised, we observed, in some instances, by the men when they momentarily lost themselves. The alignments were preserved by counting paces, each squad knowing its relative position and the number and length of paces to take. The marchings were slow, and wheelings on fixed pivot almost a "mark time." The elbow touch was the main guide. In the bayonet exercise the "Guard" was always preceded by *ARMS PORT*—a movement used only for dismissal of a company or a guard. In some of these "Guards" the barrel of the piece was underneath, instead of to the front. The detachment went through the form of loading, aiming by company, rank, right and left oblique, kneeling and lying, all of which were handsomely performed, but not in a single instance was the command to fire given. The rallies in the skirmish drill and the various groupings were very pretty, and called forth unbounded applause. But all these things would be of little practical use in the front of the enemy. The drill is a severe task on the memory of the men, and as an exhibition, as we have said, exceedingly remarkable. The commandant, however, with all his ability as an instructor, bore himself in an exceedingly unsoldier-like manner during the drill; his frantic efforts to enforce his commands were absolutely ludicrous, and caused a smile frequently among the audience. His commands were almost unintelligible to every one, except his own men. All his commands of execution sounded alike to us, and half the time we could not understand anything he said, and he opened his mouth quite frequently too.

The officers of the Seventh handsomely entertained the Pacific boys at the conclusion of the exhibition, and every

one seemed well pleased, barring criticisms, at the appearance and movements of the men, who undoubtedly know how to "fall" with the precision and uniformity of dead men. Bowery Theatre is nowhere compared with these boys in this manoeuvre.

**THE THIRTY-SECOND AT THE TARGETS.**—On Wednesday morning the Thirty-second regiment, Colonel Roehr, assembled at the armory, and, after the equalization of eight commands of fourteen files each, paraded through the principal streets of "Dutchtown" to Myrtle avenue Park for target practice and picnic. As there were only four available targets, Companies D, A, F, and H proceeded to shoot, followed by the other companies, and the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff. The firing was on the Creedmoor plan—two sighting shots, and five for the score. Captain Christopher Lutz, of Company G, and Private Otto Schneeloch, of Company F, scored seventeen points each, and they being the highest, and of course a tie, was decided by three shots each, resulting in favor of the former, who received an elegant gold medal and fifteen dollars in greenbacks, and the latter received a money prize; also, the other four regimental prizes, in money, was awarded to Private John Kupfer, of Company H, who made sixteen points. Captain George Ross, of Company A; Sergeant Robert Ritter, of Company H, and Lieutenant Charles Waage, of Company B, scored fifteen points each. The shooting was conducted systematically and satisfactorily. During the day the Vaterlandvertheidiger, distinguished citizens, Major Groux, Captains Schweizer, Platte, Giehl, Frank M. Clark, Kreuscher, Behlen, Reitzner, and a number of other officers, and handsome young *Fraulein* and *Damen*, "felt so jolly ven dot band pegins to blay," while Generals Meserole and Dakin enjoyed a private shooting match, the latter "bullseyeing" the target every time. When Old Sol hid himself behind Major Fred Karcher's two-story yellow painted shanty, the Pickelhaubens returned to the armory with "full" files. The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff shot for a prize—a silver medal—which was carried off by Colonel Roehr. When the prizes were distributed cheers were given by the respective companies when the winner stepped up for his prize; but when the name of the colonel was announced the entire regiment yelled in a style that would undoubtedly put the blush to Captain Jack's band.

Last Saturday Company D, Captain Petry, paraded for target practice. After firing at the target a short time, the farmers from the neighboring cornfields rushed in to notify them that they "would not die in summer time," consequently the practice ceased, and the landlord made arrangements with the farmers that they suspend labor on Wednesday in order that the regiment may train itself in case of a riot, or "some oder dings;" however, its shooting on this day was confined within the limits, and on the whole was remarkably fair.

On Thursday evening of last week Company B, Captain Kiesel, elected Ferdinand Knoebel sergeant, and Frederick Waage and Adam Krey, corporals. Sergeant John B. Hoffman at the same time presented the company with a large colored photograph of Brevet Major and Adjutant Fred. J. Karcher, the jovial worker of the Thirty-second regiment.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—This command, recently ordered to be disbanded, has, by a strong pressure, been allowed to keep intact as a battalion of six companies. Companies D and E are consolidated, and will be designated as Company E, under the command of First Lieutenant McShane. Companies F and B are also united, and will form Company B, under First Lieutenant J. O'Neil and Second Lieutenant O. H. Kraft; all other officers of these companies have been rendered supernumerary.

This is a good thing for the First, but an exceedingly bad precedent for the State to establish. Sooner or later these skeleton organizations will have to go; why delay the matter? The First, like many other organizations of the State, has long been a mere battalion, and only a regiment in name. Now the State has been persuaded to save this command by changing its title. There is no reduction in this plan.

**CREEDMOOR.**—The National Rifle Association showed a wise liberality when it offered the free use of its range at Creedmoor to the National Guard of the State, to be used by the organizations in uniform. The opportunity has stimulated rifle shooting to a great extent in this vicinity, and regiments are preparing to visit the range for a day's practice during the coming month. The Seventh is the first in the field, this time, and will proceed to the range September 11, leaving the city about 8 A. M., and returning at 5 P. M. by special train. The men will take one day's rations. We learn that the Twelfth proposes visiting the range on September 9, and the Twenty-second September 15, although no formal application has yet been made to the association. Company D, Thirteenth, also has the subject in hand, and the two next months promise to be lively at Creedmoor. We would inform beginners that the rules of the association forbid men missing the embankment or firing over it, as this rather interferes with the tillers of the soil in the vicinity.

Mr. Hermann Poppenhusen, the treasurer of the Flushing and North Side R. R., Long Island, has offered on behalf of the company a prize of \$250 to be competed for at the annual meeting of the N. R. A. in October.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Fifth brigade, Brigadier-General Thos. S. Dakin,

will probably spend a day in brigade evolutions on the 15th proximo.

—The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of the Twenty-second has been accepted.

—BATTERY K, First division, Captain Heubner, will hold a picnic and festival at Lion Park, One Hundred and Tenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Tuesday next.

—BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. V. MESEROLE, commanding Eleventh brigade, Second division, contemplates ordering a field day in the early part of October, and in order to "kill two birds with one stone" will have the several organizations in his brigade inspected and mustered on this occasion.

—LAST Sunday Captain Sandhusen's Separate Troop of Cavalry, Fifth brigade, Second division, enjoyed its sixth annual excursion to Dudley's Grove. The "Horse Marines" mustered an army of warriors, distinguished citizens, and, of course, handsome ladies, which literally filled the two double-decked barges. The day was cool and pleasant, and the dancing and lager bier warmed up the excursionists to a good-humored degree.

**NEW JERSEY.**—The Second brigade has returned from its Cape May encampment, and has at last become dry again after its week's wetting. Somehow or other the Third Infantry and Colonel J. Madison Drake, its commander, seems to have swallowed the other component parts of the brigade, and the Jersey papers appear to be filled almost entirely with the doings of the Third. Is it true that the Sixth and Seventh Infantry, the artillery, or the cavalry did nothing? Or did they do all the drilling and the Third all the ceremonies? It is apparent, however, that the latter command, by its strength and *esprit de corps*, to say nothing of its handsome uniforms and its martyred commander, carried the day at Cape May, and won all the applause. The little "unpleasantness" between the Third's commander and the General of the Second has placed the Third New Jersey prominently before the public, and at one time the newspapers kept standing the cap heading.

#### THE DRAKE COURT-MARTIAL.

That court came to an end without much injury to the colonel of the Third, and just in time to allow Colonel Drake to turn the table on his accuser by becoming himself an accuser, thereby preventing the Second brigade commander from enjoying his wonted powers at the brigade encampment. This was a cruel cut; in fact, the unkindest incision of all. The encampment is over; General De Hart lost all the glory, and the Third and Colonel J. Madison Drake came home with wet but flying colors. The tedious trial has now got to come; but every one can see that the preferred charges are of a character awakened entirely by personal feelings, and of no general interest to the military public. But it is not for us to say whether the Second brigade, of New Jersey, has an incompetent commander, or whether the Third Infantry has a colonel whose zeal sometimes overstep the mark. In the words of a greater warrior than either, Let us have peace.

A correspondent sends us the following regarding the doings of the Third at the encampment. He says: "Colonel J. Madison Drake's regiment (the Third) returned from Crpe May on Saturday evening. The Third went into camp at the Cape on August 18, and remained there till the 23d. No command ever created a greater stir in military circles. The Third numbered 400 men, and were accompanied by the entire band from Governor's Island, under the lead of the inimitable Stigler. The Third held its parades on the hotel lawns, and thousands of people testified their delight at the manoeuvres by continued rounds of applause. The officers were entertained at banquets at Congress Hall, Stockton, Columbia, and other houses. The week was pleasantly passed, and the men of the Third feel that they have been benefited by the fatigue. The Cape May papers speak in the highest manner of Colonel Drake and his splendid regiment, which is pronounced without a superior in this country."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**REGULAR.**—The American publisher of Major Knolle's "Handbook of Field Fortification" is Mr. George Gebbie, Philadelphia. The English publishers are Strahan & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, London.

**PIROLA, Houston, Tex.**—Commander A. P. Cooke is stationed at present at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**H. L.**—The address of the treasurer of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, General H. E. Davies, Jr., is 149 Broadway, New York city.

**REGULAR.**—Colonel Fairchild's book containing general rules for non-commissioned officers is for sale at the office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Price, 75 cents, postage paid.

**J. D. McFARLAND.**—Upton's Revised Infantry Tactics have not been issued as yet. The edition will be published some time in November or December. Appleton & Co. published the original edition.

**WM. LAWRENCE, Charlestown, Mass.**—There has been no final settlement of the Farragut bounty and prize claims. The arbitrators and the court agreed on the amount to be awarded as bounty, but the sum in the treasury, available under that appropriation, was not more than half enough to pay the award. The probability is that nothing will be done towards paying the claims until Congress makes an additional appropriation to cover the whole award. The prize claims are pretty much in the same condition. There is no money, or at least a very small sum, that could be appropriated to the payment of the prize claims. An appropriation by Congress will therefore be necessary. These claims will require some such action as that in the case of the *Sumter* (rebel steamer, captured or destroyed on the Mississippi), for which Congress at its last session appropriated \$300,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to deposit with the Treasurer, subject to the order of the court, the necessary sum due as prize money.



## STRATEGY OF THE REVOLUTION.

BELOW we give the third of the *Volunteer Review's* articles on the strategy of our Revolution, as looked at from a Canadian-British point of view:

The Earl of Cornwallis proceeded to fortify Yorktown and Gloucester on the south and north banks of the York river, in compliance with the instructions contained in a letter from Sir H. Clinton, in order to establish a port that would provide shelter for ships of war in Chesapeake Bay. The relative position of the belligerents was as follows: Rhode Island was the headquarters of the Marquis De Rochambeau, the French commander-in-chief; Washington, with such troops as Congress could get together, occupied his old position at White Plains, above the island on which New York is built, on the east bank of the Hudson, the Marquis De Lafayette, with some 3,000 badly found militia, remained in the neighborhood of Williamsburgh, between York and James rivers, for the purpose of watching Lord Cornwallis, while Sir H. Clinton was engaged in waiting at New York, the most perilous game of tactics of which history makes any record.

The French fleet was engaged in those curious strategical manoeuvres in the West Indies which resembles nothing on earth but those puzzles with a string and stick in which children and simpletons delight; a squadron lay at Newport under M. De Burras, and another of seven sail of the line under Admiral Greaves, at New York, while the main British fleet, under the command of the ablest seaman and tactician of his day, but one of the slowest, apathetic, and most listless of men, Sir G. Rodney, was engaged in unravelling those curious strategical puzzles which Count De Grasse basied himself in weaving, under the delusion that by taking possession of some wretched sugar or tobacco island, whose whole area would not make an ordinary county in the United States or Canada, he was striking at the heart of the British Empire. It was a fitting sequel to a war brought about by smuggling that it should be closed in strict conformity with the huckstering details of the retail trade.

The position of the belligerents in 1781 will show that Clinton could have forced the United States troops and French to battle, in which case their defeat and destruction was inevitable, and as a consequence the closing of the contest. France could not have put another man in the field, and the destruction of her fleet on the 13th of April, 1782, showed she could not put another ship, while the affairs of the rebel Congress were beyond hope of recovery.

To the soldier and patriot it is a saddening reflection that the stupid imbecility of one man reversed all this—that disgrace was brought on the British arms and an impetus given to revolutionary changes inimical alike to morality and good government, which a lapse of ninety-two years has not been able to restrain. Washington and Rochambeau having found that it would be impossible to rouse the British general from his lethargy, and the Comte de Grasse having pointed out that the British admiral was equally as hard to move, suggested an attack on Earl Cornwallis's force as being most feasible, provided co-operation by the united forces could be secured.

In accordance with this plan the United States and French army, having manoeuvred for some time before New York, suddenly broke up from their lines and marched across the Jerseys to Philadelphia, where they arrived on the 26th of August. This movement was no secret in New York, yet General Clinton never attempted to prevent it in any way. It still required a march of nearly 250 miles to reach Yorktown, before which their advance arrived on the 25th of September.

The Comte de Grasse had arrived in the Chesapeake on the 30th of August, and at once proceeded to blockade York river. Admiral Greaves, at New York, had timely information of this movement, and also a reinforcement of fourteen sail of the line under Sir S. Hood, from Rodney's fleet, which made his force equal to nineteen sail of the line, one ship of fifty guns and seven frigates; and with this squadron he sailed for the Chesapeake, off which he arrived the 5th of September.

The French fleet of twenty-four sail of the line was at anchor inside Cape Henry, in Lynn Haven Bay, without any order. The British fleet were in sight with a leading northeast gale, and as the French lay to leeward, bearing southwest from their adversaries, it is very evident that they were not only taken by surprise, but in such a position that it was utterly impossible to defend themselves. An officer with the slightest pretensions to skill would have steered at once for the midst of the French fleet, and an action of one hour's duration would have decided the contest. There was no hope, hardly a third of it could have escaped; but Greaves, to show his superior knowledge of tactics, wore round on the port tack (it was then called larboard) and allowed the French rear division of seven ships to stand out to sea across his bows without the slightest attempt to cut them off.

The Comte de Grasse profited by the blunders of this stupid old fool, stood out to sea and fought an indecisive action with the British van for about two hours, when both parties hauled off, and for four subsequent days confronted each other, till the French admiral thought proper to retire to his anchorage, where he was not followed by Admiral Greaves. This latter specimen of imbecility failed to intercept the French squadron under M. De Burras, of eight sail of the line, from Rhode Island with a valuable cargo, having on board the siege train for the siege of Yorktown. He, however, succeeded in having a 74 gun-ship, the *Terrible*, so badly damaged that she had to be destroyed, and, after calling a council of war, sailed back to keep Clinton company at New York.

After the failure of the general on one hand, and the admiral on the other, to discharge the simplest requirements of their several duties, there could be no salvation for the miserable handful of troops at Yorktown, and Sir Henry Clinton has had the disgraceful notoriety of bringing two British armies to pass under the Cau-

dine forks as a tribute to his gross stupidity, as well as the ignorance and imbecility of the ministers who employed him.

In closing this second act of the strategy of invasion, which was completed by the surrender of Earl Cornwallis and his troops at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, it must be plain to the reader that on either side no accurate knowledge of the results of any given line of conduct was entertained. Clinton, when he found Washington's army moving through the Jerseys on Yorktown, endeavored to neutralize the movement by sending Arnold to ravage Connecticut. Washington in attempting that march put his whole cause at the hazard of a single stroke. If he failed there was an end of the Union, and up to the day of the surrender there was no certainty but he would fail. Rodney's appearance in the Chesapeake, which was possible up to the day of Cornwallis's surrender or Clinton's advance in immediate pursuit, would at once have changed the aspect of affairs, but one was too indolent and the other too stupid; the event favored the daring, although it displayed utter ignorance of the art of war by the United States general, as he gave his adversary ninety-nine chances out of one hundred.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

AFFAIRS in the North Island of New Zealand are in a critical condition, and a war between the Government and the King party seems to be imminent.

THE Italian fleet has been ordered to Carthage for the protection of the Italian subjects resident there. The Italian fleet will co-operate with the other foreign war vessels at Carthage.

IN the British House of Commons, August 1, Mr. Cardwell said the scheme for the issue of free rations to soldiers had been matured, and had now gone to the Treasury, and would shortly be submitted for the sanction of the Queen.

PRUSSIAN military organs describe the siege operations at Grandvaux, undertaken to destroy scientifically the fortifications of that place doomed to dismantlement, as highly instructive. About 1,500 tons of gunpowder have been already expended. Gun-cotton is to be used, in order that its efficiency may be compared with that of gunpowder.

PRINCE NAPOLEON having remarked that his name no longer figures in the Army List, has appealed to Marshal MacMahon, declaring that he has a right to belong to the army, and he reminds the Marshal of his services in the Crimea, and how he commanded a corps d'armée in Italy. He adds that the last military order he received was at Chalons, in 1870, which order was signed by Marshal MacMahon. The excuse for striking the Prince's name off the army list was that he had been illegally promoted—promoted by imperial favor, and simply as the cousin of Napoleon III.

THE Paris *Opinion Nationale* mentions that a steamship of 2,200 tons burden is now in construction at Bordeaux, in accordance with plans drawn by M. Bazin, inventor of "Bazin's express ship." The hull of the vessel, according to the *Opinion*, consist of three vast rollers which sink into the water to their axis. It is claimed that the reduction of friction secured by the adoption of this shape, instead of the usual keel, will result in the attainment of a speed of thirty kilometres an hour. The Transatlantic journey could thus be accomplished in four and one-half days. The steamer now building is to have engines of 450 horse power, and is to carry 450 tons of freight and 250 first-class passengers.

H. M. S. *Basilisk*, Captain Moresby, while cruising in Torres Straits and neighborhood for the suppression of the Polynesian labor traffic, has added a valuable fact to the knowledge possessed of the geography of New Guinea by the discovery of an new port and harbor in lat. 9 deg. 30 min. S., lon. 147 deg. 10 min. E., about thirty-eight miles east of Redscar Bay on the southeast coast. The discovery was made in February, when Capt. Moresby, while searching for a river supposed to flow into the sea east of Redscar Bay, entered an inlet which proved to be the entrance to a magnificent harbor, with an outer and inner anchorage, to which the names of Port Moresby and Fairfax Harbor have been given. The natives are much lighter complexioned than those of the opposite coast, and are evidently of a much more friendly disposition.

LORD ELCHO recently wrote a long letter to prove that, after an addition of £5,000,000 to the army estimates, and a pretentious attempt at military reorganization, England had actually fewer troops at home for the defence of the country than she had twenty years ago. It appears from a statement in the *London Times* that in the last twenty years England has all but doubled her cavalry, more than doubled her artillery, trebled her engineers, and added to her infantry very nearly 10,000 men. Altogether, and taking the total numbers of the regular forces of the two periods compared, we find that in 1853 she had 71,066 troops at home for the defence of the kingdom, while in 1873 she has 93,719. These returns take no account of militia and volunteers.

IN answer to inquiries it was recently stated in the British Parliament that on the 24th Her Majesty's Government informed the Admiralty, with respect to the Spanish ships of war denounced as pirates by the decree of the Government of Madrid, that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, if such vessels committed any acts of piracy affecting British interests or British subjects, then they should be treated as pirates, the decree of the Spanish Government having deprived them of the protection of their flag; but that if they had not done so they should not be interfered with. Her Majesty's Government further informed the naval authorities that they considered that the captains of vessels were not to surrender, nor to permit the participation of any British officer in the surrender of any prisoners detained in those ships; and the commanders of Her Majesty's ships have been further directed that in the event of any threatened bombardment of any place by the revolted ships, they

are to require the suspension of such bombardment until time has been allowed for placing British lives and property in safety, and that they should enforce that demand if refused.

THE *Shah* (late *Blonde*), 26, iron screw-frigate, raised with wood, was to have been launched at Portsmouth, England, on August 27, and it was expected that some member of the royal family will christen the vessel. She is a frigate of the Inconstant class, was laid down on the 7th of March, 1870, and it is supposed she will prove to be the fastest ship in the British navy. She will be of 4,000 tons burthen, will carry 26 guns, and the nominal horse-power of her engines will be 1,600. The frame of the vessel is composed of 1-2 inch iron, which is covered with two thicknesses of teak, making in the whole a thickness of about 8 1-2 inches. Her dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 337 feet 4 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 301.75 feet; extreme breadth, 50 feet 2 inches, moulded, 49 feet; depth in hold, 17 feet 6 1-2 inches; burden in tons, 4039.15. Her armament will consist of twenty-six guns, twenty-one of which will be 12 1-2 ton guns, and will be placed on the main-deck. On her upper deck she will carry four 68-pounder rifled guns, two of which will be placed beneath the fore-castle, and two beneath the poop, whilst a fifth of the same pattern will be placed near the captain's cabin to act as a stern chaser.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of August 9, in the continuation of an article on the "Age and Height of the Recruit," says: "a. The type of the infantry soldier is assuredly best seen among the agricultural and laboring classes. His matured height is from 5 ft. 7 in. to 5 ft. 8 in., chest girth 36 in.; and weight from 145 to 150 lbs. The circumference of the thigh at the middle being 21 in., and the forearm 11 in. The man of 5 ft. 5 in. in height should weigh 126 lbs., and give a chest girth of 34 in. Under all circumstances, between 18 and 20 no man should be called upon to perform the active duties of an infantry soldier who does not fully meet these three requirements. b. The rifleman of 5 ft. 4 in. should possess a minimum chest girth of 35 in., and weight of 137 to 130 lbs. The thigh and forearm girths being 20 and 11 in. respectively. Such men would form the *élite* of the Sixtieth Rifles and Rifle Brigade, and make excellent artillery drivers. c. The gunner required for heavy ordnance and the heavy dragoon should not be under 5 ft. 7 in. or 5 ft. 8 in. The form r would be admirably represented in a man aged 19. 5 ft. 9 in. in height, weight 160 lbs., chest 37 in., with a girth of thigh and forearm of 21 and 11 in. d. A splendid regiment of heavy dragoons could be made up from men of 18 or 19. 5 ft. 9 in. in height, 140 lbs. in weight, with a chest girth of 36 in., and thigh and forearm of 19 and 10 in. e. The lancer requires a long arm and leg, more so than the hussar, from the differences in the nature and uses of their weapons. The type of the former is displayed in a man about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and 35 in. in chest girth, with rather small limbs, and weight of about 140 lbs., and thigh and forearm 16 and 10 inches. The lower limb of such a man should measure about 38 in. from the fork. f. What may be called the typical hussar stands about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, is 132 lbs. in weight, with a chest of 34 and a thigh and forearm of 19 and 10 in. In fact, it is the harmony between age, weight, and stature which constitutes the greatest perfection of bodily development. In the healthy growing youth we may allow 2 inches between 18 and 25 years of age; consequently, supposing the natural standard of 5 feet 8 inches is to be attained at 25 years of age, that would give 5 feet 6 inches as the proper standard of height for a lad of 18, whose weight should not be under 125 lbs., and chest girth under 34 inches. Dr. Aitken, indeed, in the paper referred to, indicates that, at 18, a lad should only be 5 feet 4 inches in height, with a weight as near as possible of 112 lbs. Heads, moreover, that the height ought not to be below 5 feet 2 inches, and certainly not below 5 feet."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* informs us that a most interesting series of experiments has just been concluded at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, under the supervision of the "Committee on Explosives," having for its object the elimination of the speed and various other attributes attaching to the detonation of compressed gun-cotton. In conducting these experiments "Noble's electro-chronoscope" was made use of, an instrument which has been extensively employed for some years in the process of ascertaining the velocity at which the projectile travels within the bore of a gun, and which consists of a series of silvered-copper discs coated with lampblack and revolving at a given speed, so as to give, by means of electric sparks dotted upon them from electric "cutters" screwed into the gun itself, successive indications of the position of the shot in its course from the breech to the muzzle. A chain of gun-cotton discs 40 feet long was laid down upon the ground behind the butts in the Plumstead Marshes, and a number of insulated wires were laid at intervals across the chain of gun-cotton; the ends of these wires being placed in communication with the several terminals attached to the silver-copper discs of the chronoscope. An electric detonator being affixed to the extremity of the chain of gun-cotton, the whole, when fired, ignited apparently instantaneously. An examination of the chronoscope proved, however, that an infinitesimally small interval of time had elapsed during the ignition of the gun-cotton, each wire cut in succession by the explosion of the discs having left its mark upon the lampblack of the chronoscope in regular order. The velocity of detonation when worked out gave the enormous figure of 19,000 feet in one second of time, about fifteen times greater than the speed of an ordinary projectile on leaving the muzzle of a gun, being only surpassed in ratio by that of electricity or light! Singularly enough, it was ascertained that damp gun-cotton gave better results than the same material when dried, proving still more conclusively than even was first anticipated the immense value of the discovery made some months ago of this very unique property of the explosive under consideration. The process of ignition in the chain of gun-cotton was apparently as follows: The di-



at the extremity of the series, when detonated by the electric detonator, induced or set up detonation in the disc next to it, and so on, throughout the entire length of the chain. The effect upon the surface of the ground was very considerable, a huge trench being torn up amidst clouds of smoke and impalpable dust. Had the gun-cotton been ignited in the ordinary manner, it would have flizzed away harmlessly until consumed. This is, of course, presupposing it to have been dried, as the damp cotton will not ignite at all under ordinary circumstances.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1873.  
Three years ago I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies. Wheeler & Wilson's are apt to get out of order; Grover & Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence.  
Respectfully yours,  
Mrs. JANE M. DOYER,  
Principal Alameda Academy,  
Office 39 Union Square, New York.

(Special cable telegram from the World's Exposition.)

VIENNA, August 19, 1873.  
The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. has been awarded the Grand Medal of Merit, the Grand Medal of Progress, and is the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the Grand Diploma of Honor.  
(Signed) ——— WOODS.

As a wealth producing power in restoring to useful labor an army of ruptured men, the New Elastic Truss stands pre-eminent. This truss affords immediate relief; is worn night and day with ease. Retains the rupture absolutely in every case, and should not be removed during the few weeks necessary to effect a cure. Sold at a moderate price. Quite durable. This New Truss is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send circulars free when requested.

The price of Pomeroy's "Elastic Rupture Belt," which is without question the best "Elastic Truss" made, has been reduced to three dollars. Full description sent on application to Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, New York.

MARRIED.

RICE—ROBBY.—On June 18, on board the United States frigate *Albatross*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral A. J. Laidlaw, then lying in the harbor of Genoa, Italy, were united in marriage by the Reverend George D. Henderson, chaplain of said frigate, in the presence of the admiral and his officers, the United States Consul, and many other distinguished guests, WILLIAM T. RICE, Esq., United States Consul at Genoa, Italy, and Miss SARAH CAVALIERE, daughter of the late John Horatio Robley, Esq., of the H. E. I. Company's service.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

BALDWIN.—At Fort Richardson, Texas, August 13, LUGIE, only son of Captain T. A. Baldwin, Tenth Cavalry, aged 2 years, 10 months, 23 days.

CRUGER.—In New York, on Sunday, August 24, EUGENE VAN SWAICK CRUGER, son of the late Major William Edgar Cruger, U. S. Army, in the 33d year of his age.

WHIPPLE.—In Washington, on Wednesday, August 20, at half past one o'clock P. M., in the 23d year of her age, GEORGIANA COLEBATE, wife of Lieutenant David Whipple, U. S. Marine Corps, and daughter of James Colebate, Esq.; and on Monday, August 11, at 10 P. M., GEORGIANA LAURIE, infant daughter of David and Georgiana Whipple.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(AUGUST 27, 1873.)

Regiment	Headquarters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1st	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	Willett's Pt. NYH	West Point, N. Y.						
2d	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Ft Lapwai, I T	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Fort Walla Walla, W. T.	Benicia B'ks, Cal	Camp Bidwell, Cal	
3d	Ft Sanders, W. T	Ft Sanders, W. T	Cp Stambaugh, W. T	Omaha B'ks, Neb	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W. T	Fort Ellis, M. T	Fort Ellis, M. T	Fort Ellis, M. T	Ft Sanders, W. T	Fort Laramie, W. T	Fort Laramie, W. T
4th	Fort McPherson, Neb	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fortt, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort Sanborn, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
5th	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas	Ft Clark, Texas
6th	Ft Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp Verde, AT
7th	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas	Cp near Ft Hays, Kas
8th	St Paul, Minn	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T	Ft Rice, D. T
9th	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Bayard, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M	Fort Union, N. M
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13th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md	Fort Fort, Md
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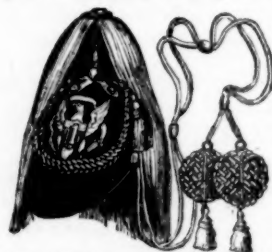
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